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[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To those who read the daily journals with attention, or indeed possess themselves, from any channels, of a knowledge of the current intelligence of the times, it cannot but be a fertile theme of deprecatory remark and observation that justice in the domestic life of the land is unevenly and ungraciously administered in all its minor jurisdictions; and that the anomalies of magisterial decisions, above all others, demand imperatively public discussion and reform. At one time the work of oppression is laid at the door of the harsh and irritating poor-law—at another, tyranny becomes oracular by the voice of some ill-conditioned *Dogberry* of the bench; but no matter from what source the injury to the community may spring, it is alike distressing and humiliating to know that it really does abound, and that, with such profusion and profligate corruption of judgment as call up the daily indignation of society, and furnish continual impulses of displeasure and of shame. The evil, indeed, which we are resolved lustily to denounce, and never to leave unwatched until it is met with something like a remedy, is now of so crying an order that no terms can be too strong for its reprobation; and, as it bears its iron oppression, from the nature of their circumstances, principally upon the poor—as it, in fact, most crushes those whom the indulgence of society should mercifully and tenderly protect—we cannot help suggesting separate appeals to the Home-office in the individual cases in which a palpable violation is done to public justice, and a claim for direct remonstrance against those particular magistrates whose indiscretion or stupidity runs into a licence that eventually amounts to crime. Within a few columns of our daily reading, spreading over a period of less than a single week, we are enabled to glance at as many instances of strong grievance in the administration of our domestic law as should make us ashamed that they could happen in a Christian country within any period of time, and which really cause the blood to boil in the veins of honest manhood, with the terrible aspect of atrocity which they so recklessly present. And it will be found that nearly all the examples of cruelty are monopolised between coroners, magistrates, overseers, and the minor functionaries of legal authority in the land.

It was only last week that we hastily noticed the committal of a young maiden to Northleach gaol, for the crime of modesty, because, in the natural sensitiveness of a truly English purity, she objected to go nightly through a man's bedroom to her rest. She was sent for fourteen days for this simple exercise of an honest maidly virtue to learn a first lesson of wretchedness and crime in one of the most loathsome prisons with which this country too unhappily abounds. Since we called attention to the case the whole press has rung with indignation at its infamous injustice; and now we ask, why is not inquiry instituted and the magistrate dismissed? But examples in all forms thicken.

Two men walk along the high road when a rabbit, which one of the men catches, runs across it from the Duke of Marlborough's demesne. The gamekeeper challenges him, and he lets the rabbit run away, himself foolishly following its example. The gamekeeper then turns and takes into custody the innocent companion of the fugitive, and, although the constable of the parish gives evidence of his good conduct, the magistrate sentences him to fourteen days' imprisonment for innocently walking with a man who had picked up a rabbit on the high road and *let it go!* Why is not this magistrate reprobated?

Again, a seemly-looking girl, but in rags and wretched, and in years little more than a child, applies to a metropolitan workhouse for relief, and is told by the overseer that "if she would put on shoes and stockings and a clean frock, and stand at the corner of the street she would not long want relief from the parish." This diabolical insinuation was recorded before the magistrate; it has wounded all the better feelings of every nature that has been shocked by its recital; and why is not the overseer dismissed? It is very hard that our poor should have brutality saddled upon their miseries under any conceivable sanction of the law.

Again, a horrible case is described in Tuesday's *Herald* of dreadful starvation and distress on the part of a poor man and

woman, and the death from them, of an infant, of which the latter had been only lately confined. The man earned one shilling a-week and the woman and child were starved upon the pittance of charity accorded to them by another poor creature who herself wanted bread. This fact was thus touchingly told in the evidence:—

"A deal of dogs have lived better than they have lived. She has had a sup of tea or thin water porridge; I have seen her sup tea without sugar, and porridge as thin as it could be poured out of the pan. She knocked for me through the wall on the Friday (a week) after her confinement, and when I went in I found her crying, and she said her husband had been at Wilsden, and, as there was no board sitting, he could get no relief. I carried her some food in, and I have done so when I wanted it myself; and one day I got nothing to put in my mouth from nine o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, in consequence of giving her what I had."

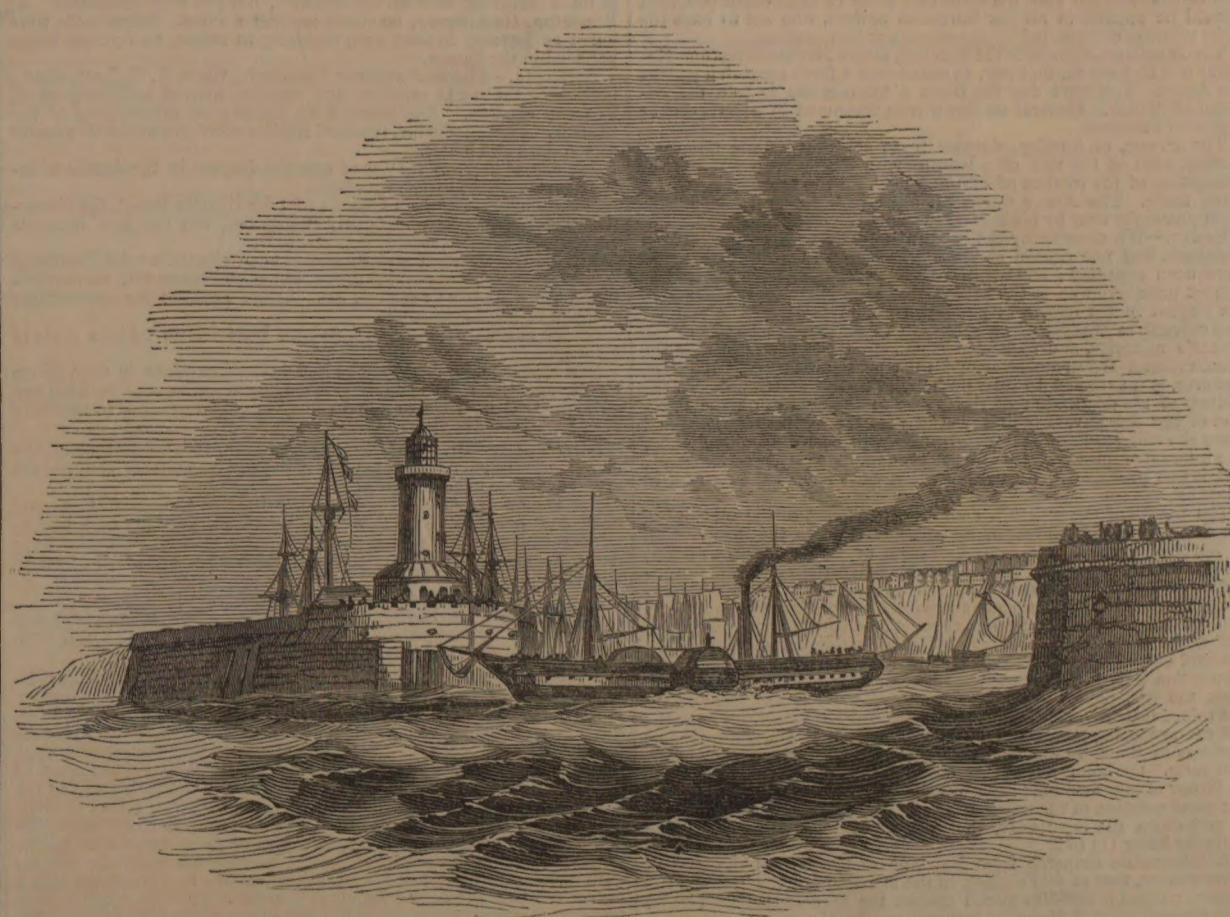
Now, let us take the testimony of the father himself about his efforts to obtain relief for the two wretched creatures who were starving in his fireless home:—

"I then on the same day (Monday), went back to Mr. Mackley, and told him how we were, and desired him to come and see my child. He said he would come; but he did not come that day. I went the next day, and he did not come. I went on the third day, and Mr. Mackley said his young man might go down with me, and see what was the matter with the child. He did come; and on Wednesday (the same day) I asked relief of Mr. Mackley, and he said I might apply to the Keighley board, which would be held that day. I did apply to the Keighley board, and they said I must apply to the Bradford board on the Friday. I went to Mr. Mackley again, thinking that he would be going to Bradford; and he said that there was no going to be a general board, and that if I went I should not get relief, and that he was himself not going. He said that I might get relief at Ling Bob on Monday when the board met. I went to Ling Bob on Monday, and they said they could do nothing for me!"

The result was the death of the child—a coroner's inquest—a verdict, under the circumstances, of "Natural Death," with a warning from the coroner to the parish authorities that "it

would have been an awkward thing if the woman had died instead of the child"—the plain meaning of which is that, in such an event, the crime of neglect would then have assumed the aspect of manslaughter! Now, in this distressing case, either the poor-law was or was not administered; and, at the latter conclusion, what becomes of the duties and responsibilities of your guardians, your overseers and your relieving-officers, your Mackleys and others, to whom the poor man in vain applied for help? Are they to continue with official impunity in places where death has already resulted from their guilty negligence and callous inhumanity? If so, what a shadowy phantom is that thing we call "Justice for our Poor!"

The only other example of social propriety outraged by the authorities is of a very different but a very horrible kind. It will be recollected that we sometime back recorded a dreadful case of periodical infanticide, involving six victims, on the part of an unnatural mother and her paramour. That woman is since dead, and the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against Thomas Yapp, the man with whom the wretched murderer had so long held the dark companionship of crime. The woman was dying, and in the agonies of dissolution and remorse, although there was abundance of evidence without hers to convict her survivor, the authorities committed the improper and brutal alternative of thrusting that bad being, the cause of all her crimes, into her chamber, and there extracting from her what, alas! was only an appalling and bitter perjury, presenting another fearful verification of the wise man's words that "Love is strong as death." The *Times* newspaper, in one of its stern, strong, common-sense leaders, has condensed a narrative of this shocking fact with truth, argu-



RAMSGATE PIER.

Ramsgate Pier is chiefly built of Portland and Purbeck stone, and is one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It was begun in the year 1794, extends about 800 feet into the sea before it forms an angle, and is 26 feet broad at the top, including the parapet. The south front is a polygon, each face of which is 450 feet in length, with octagons at the ends. The entrance measures about 200 feet. The harbour contains an area of 46 acres; which, after this work was finished according to the first design, became choked up with mud, for want of a backwater. Under the direction of the celebrated engineer, Mr. Smeaton, many improvements have been effected, and a cross wall erected in the uppermost part of the harbour, with sluices, and the pier has been extended

300 feet from the extremity of the former head. These alterations greatly facilitated the entrance of ships in hard gales of wind, for whose reception and safety on this exposed coast the work was originally undertaken. A large ornamental stone building has been erected for a clock-house; and there is also a good dry dock, with convenient storehouses. A new lighthouse stands on the west head, which is furnished with argand lamps and reflectors. Within the harbour, as you approach the promenade, is a handsome obelisk, erected commemorative of the honour done to this place by George IV., in embarking and landing here on the occasion of his visit to Hanover in 1821. Ramsgate is the resort of fashionable company during the summer, for the purpose of bathing and festive recreation.

ment and power, which our readers will admit and admire as they read. It reflects boldly upon the conduct of the coroner, magistrates, and superintendents of police.

On the 1st of November a coroner's order, issued apparently not without an eye to the clergymen, forbade admittance to the sick woman's chamber to every one except her sister and two policemen, who stayed with her day and night. On the 9th, in consequence of a strong remonstrance from the clergymen urging the useless cruelty of this treatment of a woman, who would probably die before she could be executed, the prohibition was withdrawn, but in two days was reimposed. Meantime the prisoner had had to receive a different kind of visit. It appeared on Friday, the 11th of November, that the magistrate's clerk, a county magistrate, and the superintendent, had been to see her, *bringing the man Yapp with them*—that they had demanded a repetition on oath in his presence of all her previous statements—and that she, on oath we presume, had absolutely denied all she had hitherto said. Since this period (must not we say owing to this treatment?) our authority describes the woman's state of mind—at first submissive and penitent—hardened into a state only to be called diabolical.

And now in this frigid result unnatural? Is it not the plain consequence which was to be apprehended by any man of common thought and feeling from the reckless treatment which she has received? A woman is carried off (and rightly) to prison, sick, weak, agitated, awakened to a sense of her guilt, and open to the influence and relying—it may be superstitiously—on the offices of the minister of religion upon whose guidance that sense of guilt has thrown her, but scarce conscious and still less reconciled to the consciousness, that she has sinned, and will be required to repeat, what is to sacrifice the life of herself and her former paramour. Does it not seem sheer fatuity—with whatever object—for the officers of justice, after separating her from those beneficial influences to which she had in part surrendered herself, to bring before her in person this very man, whose presence of all men in the world she had most to dread, and to demand of her to repeat on oath, in his presence, and for the avowed purpose of taking away his life, those statements, the substance of which they already possessed? Did they suppose the human mind to be made of clay or wood, or did they suppose this miserable woman so purified from all human feeling, so entirely possessed by a sense of right and justice, that she would tamely resign herself to such treatment? Did they expect to find her willing to consummate her sacrifice, thus studiously presented to her in its most revolting aspect? Or did they think that she, a woman on the brink of eternity, surrounded by, and absorbed in, such appalling realities and recollections, would be bullied into acquiescence by the authority of a magistrate and policemen? What did they think, what could they expect, but precisely what has happened?

The woman is dead, and the case with all its dreadful enormity, speaks for itself. We will add nothing to the able comments of our contemporary, but remain content with allowing it to close the long list of examples of manifest mal-administration of justice in several aspects which a mere glance at the journals of the day has enabled us to array before our readers. They are melancholy evidences of individual misconduct, which take a wide and broad effect upon the happiness and confidence of the community, and are evils which unquestionably require the interposition of the higher authorities to rebuke and put down.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The Paris Opposition journals, generally speaking, condemn the Barcelona insurrection as without an avowed and direct object. They differ as to the merits of the existing Government in Spain, but agree as to the folly and hopelessness of the recent insurrection. As to the Ministerial press in France, including the *Débats*, it maintains a studied silence, from which it would appear that the Government has not yet come to any decision as to the line of conduct which it shall adopt, or whether it will cautiously abstain from all interference.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Paris with regard to the re-election of General Jacqueminot, whose promotion to the command of the National Guards had caused a vacancy in the first arrondissement. At the catechism of the Opposition candidates, at a meeting held on Saturday (at which General Jacqueminot declined to be present at the advice of his committee), all these gentlemen protested, *hugely* against England. Shouts of laughter were produced by an elector's sally, that "all the English were not at the other side of the Channel." M. Boinvilliers was very angry because M. Guizot had defended the British navy from some Opposition inventions in the Chamber. Count Girardin thought that France no longer existed in the map of Europe. M. Portalis, however, raised the enthusiasm of the Anglophobians to the highest pitch, by the following sentence in his speech:—"I oppose the present Ministry, not because M. Guizot, the directing genius of the Cabinet, was at Ghent—not because he was the editor of the *Ghent Moniteur*—not because he was the secretary of the Abbé Montesquieu, but because he was Ambassador in London, where he betrayed his Government. (Cries of "Bravo, bravo!" for some minutes.) I oppose the Ministry because it is in office, thanks to English influence. I oppose it because it is sustained by British influence. (Bravo, bravo!)"

The *Marseilles Sud*, of the 22nd ult., pretends to know from an undoubted source that, in the treaty with the Chinese Government, it has been stipulated that the cities and ports in the interior of China should be opened to all the European powers, who are to have the right of being represented by the consuls of their nations.

The *Moniteur Algérien*, of the 20th ult., states that the Governor-General was to leave on that day, to commence a fresh campaign against the Arabs. The next day the Duke d'Aumale was to join the column at Bledah. General de Bar was to command in Algeria during Bugeaud's absence.

The *Presse*, of Sunday, devotes three columns calling upon M. Guizot, even at the risk of a rupture with England, to propose the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, for the suppression of the slave trade. The *Presse* warns M. Guizot that he may be hurled from power for ever by his refusal to take this course.

SPAIN.—We observe by the Madrid journals that the news from Catalonia had not caused so deep a sensation in Madrid as might have been expected; and we find that the feeling of the Cortes was almost unanimous as to the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Regent in his efforts to put down the insurrection. A rumour was current in Madrid of an intention to abridge the period of the Queen's minority, and to hasten her marriage, in the hope that the constitutional Government would thus be strengthened. No fact, however, is mentioned to give probability to this statement. In the address of the deputation of the Cortes to the Queen, on the occasion of her *fiesta* day, it is indeed said that the arrival of the period when she will assume the reins of power will be hailed with delight, as a guarantee for a cessation of the evils under which Spain suffers; and it was probably this expression that gave rise to the rumour in question.

The papers of the 20th ult. contain an account of the message of the Regent to the Chamber of Deputies relative to the insurrection at Barcelona, and of the communication of the despatches of Van Halen, who declares that he did not bombard the city until the inhabitants had refused to send rations to the troops. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Serrano moved a vote of confidence in the Regent, and of the assurance of support of the Cortes in his efforts to put down the insurrection. This led to rather an animated discussion, but without any display of ill feeling to the Regent. The Opposition deputies contented themselves with stating that, as with them the first object was the salvation of the country, they would not refuse their co-operation at this crisis, but that they did so without compromising their sentiments as to the way in which the general business of the state was conducted. The motion was divided into two parts. On being put to the vote there was a majority of 67 to 14 in favour of the first part; and on the second part, which involved the great question of the co-operation of the Chamber in the attempt to put down the insurgents, the vote was almost unanimous, the majority being 110 to 2.

A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announced to the French Government, that at two o'clock, in the afternoon of the 21st ult. the Regent quitted Madrid to march against the Barcelonese insurgents. The Spanish capital was quite tranquil on the 21st, and the Government had received advices of the state of affairs at Barcelona; consequently was aware of the extent of the defeat sustained by Van Halen, the captain-general.

There was nothing from Saragossa to afford evidence that the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo at this date had taken any part in the insurrection.

The official despatches which have just been received from Madrid leave no doubt that the much-talked-of treaty of commerce between England and Spain has at length been signed.

PORTUGAL.—By the intelligence received by the Lisbon mail of the 21st ult., it appears that the Ministers had succeeded in securing the return of most of their candidates in the late elections for deputies, which would strengthen their power. At the same time public credit was improving, and the new issue of Exchequer bills was taken up by capitalists. It does not appear that they have yet made

any further approximation towards a settlement of the tariff treaty with England.

The brig of war Don Pedro had been sent to Madeira with succours for the sufferers by the inundation. A committee had been formed at Lisbon, with the Marquis of Fayal at its head, to collect subscriptions, and their Majesties have contributed themselves three contos of reis.

The Brazilian frigate and a Portuguese corvette had sailed from Lisbon from Rio.

A fine Liverpool brig the Bridget, has been most unwarrantably seized by the piratical custom-house authorities, on account of her having a couple of bags of contraband buttons on board. It is quite right that a fine should be imposed, but the seizure and condemnation of the entire vessel and cargo is an unheard-of overstretch of arbitrary power, and a gross violation of the law of nations.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of the 7th ult. state, that the new customs law had driven away the Ispariots, who had returned to Turkey rather than continue under King Otho's rule. The Greek press still cried out loudly for a constitution, and complained that the situation of the people and country had not improved since they had been off the Ottoman yoke.

UNITED STATES.—The packet-ship, Captain Delano, which sailed from New York on the 7th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday evening last.

The yellow fever was very prevalent at Mobile, and daily increasing. Its ravages were principally confined to strangers, and the residents who had left the city in consequence were advised not to return until the frost had set in.

The elections in Ohio, as far as they could be ascertained, had gone in favour of the democratic party by a considerable majority.

Mr. Webster had paid a visit to the city of New York, and at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce he made a lengthened speech, in which he recapitulated most of the topics introduced into his former speech at Boston, congratulated his countrymen on the settlement of the boundary question, and took a favourable review of the acts of President Tyler, and the policy which the Executive had pursued.

Two steamers had arrived out. The Caledonia, which left this port on the 18th Oct., arrived at Boston on the 2nd ult., and the Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on the 22nd Oct., arrived at New York on the 6th ult. The packet-ship New York, which sailed hence on the 8th Oct., arrived out, after an excellent passage for a sailing ship, on the 2nd ult.

The election for the state and city of New York would take place on the 8th, and upon its result would depend in a great measure the future complexion of Congress.

Mr. Dickens's book had arrived out, and given great offence to our transatlantic neighbours. The statements contained in it leave no doubt, they say, that the offensive article in the *Foreign Quarterly Review* on the American press was the production of the same pen.

Freights were very low, and the rate of exchange was also unusually low—6 per cent. Business, as usual, continued dull. The next meeting of Congress, which would take place the first week in this month, was looked to with much anxiety.

The new Orleans papers of the 25th Oct. have advices from Campeachy to the 14th, and from Merida to the 9th. The inhabitants of the island of Carmen had declared for reunion with Mexico. The first brigade of the Mexican invading force was there, 3,000 strong, waiting reinforcements from Vera Cruz and Tabasco. It was not thought that Campeachy could make any effectual resistance. It is again alleged that Santa Anna is to command in person. 700 Mexican troops had landed at Champoton, twelve leagues from Campeachy, and were fortifying themselves. A body of 1,300 men had been sent to dislodge them. The Mexican squadron was hourly expected to arrive before Campeachy.

Part of the Mexican force that took San Antonio some time ago was commanded by Colonel Seguine, formerly a member of Congress in Texas. It will be remembered that at San Antonio a court was in session at the time, and that judges, jury, lawyers, &c., were all captured. It is an odd coincidence, but in the archives of that court there were deeds mortgaging all Seguine's property on the frontier to Colonel Ogden. These documents Seguine destroyed. A trial also would have taken place that must have awarded the property to Ogden. But Seguine thus summarily put an end to the proceedings, and actually took Ogden prisoner! Dr. Smethers and others, who were witnesses to the mortgage, were taken out and shot, by order of Seguine, and fears were naturally entertained for the life of Ogden.

The news of the ratification of the boundary treaty in England has been received with satisfaction in the United States. A salute of 100 guns was fired in New York, and all the shipping in the harbour were daily decorated with flags in honour of the ratification.

A great fire occurred in Richmond, Virginia, in which tobacco, valued at 40,000 dollars, was destroyed. Braham and his son are going to the Havannah and British West Indies for the winter. Dr. Lardner is on a lecturing tour in the country, but not very successful. At Princeton, New Jersey, he could not get a class. Some mills were burnt at Levant, Maine, and, shocking to relate, two young ladies perished in the flames.

AMERICA.—The mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. E. G. Lott, after a passage of the usual certainty and rapidity, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday evening. She sailed from Halifax on the evening of the 18th ult. The Acadia had reached Halifax after a remarkable passage of ten days and a half.

We do not find any matter of especial import in the details of intelligence brought by the Caledonia.

We regret to hear from Canada that Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General, has been seriously indisposed, but the last accounts represent him as somewhat recovering.

Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield has been elected to the Provincial Assembly; and, although party spirit yet continues with much virulence, there is little to remark on. All are awaiting the approaching meeting of the Legislature.

Severe shocks of earthquakes have been felt in various parts of Canada.

The elections for state affairs had just taken place in the various states, and the local squabbles attending them appear to have run so high, that no time or opportunity has been devoted to anything else.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Commercial affairs, the currency, and the general stagnation of trade, remain in the same condition as by packet after packet we have described.

The great want of the country, especially of the agricultural and producing portions of it, is a currency; and, partially as a consequence of that want, prices are universally low, and all who have debts to pay see their property sacrificed at a depreciation really frightful.

(From the *Savannah Georgian*.)

The schooner Burlington, Captain Ellis, arrived at this port last evening from Giavarra, Cuba. She was bound to New York, and, owing to a stress of weather, put into this port.

The passengers of the Burlington have politely furnished for publication the following statement:—"On the 16th day of October appeared off the port of Giavarra a small sloop showing English colours, from which a boat put off and came into the harbour, having on board David Turnbull, Esq., one of the mixed commissioners of the African Board, with authority from the English Government to demand the liberation of not only the English blacks in this part of the island, but of all the Africans introduced since the treaty of 1821. Immediately on landing, dressed in full uniform, he called upon the commandant of the port, presenting his passport, and desiring if he could proceed immediately to certain plantations which he named, with a view of prosecuting his intentions, stating that his vessel would lay off the harbour during his short absence. This the commandant positively refused, ordering, at the same time, the vessel to enter the port. On anchoring she was boarded by the authorities, and found manned with negroes—the pilot or captain of the said vessel, one Tom Carter by name, a free mulatto, a Spanish outlaw, and perpetrator of illegal acts on this side of the island, and for whom, for many years, the Spanish authorities have been on the *qui vive*. A guard was placed on board to prevent any communication with the shore. Mr. Turnbull then requested permission to proceed to Holguin, where the governor of the district resides, desiring at the same time the protection of the authorities, and whether it were safe for him to go without arms, as he had nothing but his sword. The commandant assured him he would be perfectly safe, and ordered a corporal and two men to accompany him, with strict injunctions not to allow Mr. T. to enter into any plantation, or communicate with any one on his route. On presenting himself at the governor's, he was recognized as the English Consul who had caused so much trouble in Havannah a short time ago, and who only saved his life by flying for protection on board of

the English guard ship here; and, in consequence of opinions and acts expressed by him to the injury of the planters of this island, was ordered off and forbade to return to any part thereof by the Captain-General. He was immediately arrested and placed under the surveillance of a double guard, no one being allowed to see or speak to him. Orders were likewise issued to place the crew and captain of the vessel in the fort, with the same restrictions, where they now are. Mr. Turnbull and company will be sent on shortly by a steam-boat, which is expected at Giavarra daily, to the Havannah, to be placed at the disposal of the Captain-General, the Governor not being empowered to act in such a case.

The New York papers of the 16th and 17th ult., brought by the Great Western, Lieutenant Hosken, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday forenoon, arrived in London on Thursday. She accomplished the passage in twelve days and fifteen hours by chronometer; and, though uncommonly short, is not the shortest she has made between New York and Liverpool. The Great Western has brought only thirty-six passengers; among them are Mr. E. G. Wakefield and Lord Caledon.

The papers do not contain any news of public interest.

The ship Panama had arrived at New York from Canton. Her captain reported that he spoke, in lat. 25, long. 60, the whale-ship Ontario, the captain of which reported that a French squadron had taken possession of the Marquesas group of islands, landed troops on them, and fortified two of the largest. The commander of the fleet had, it was added, sealed orders, which he did not open till he arrived off the islands.

Accounts had been received from the city of Mexico to the 15th of October. The Congress, which was in session, rejected by a small majority, and for the second time, the proposed amendment of the constitution. The Federalists opposed the project, on the ground that its provisions savoured too much of centralism, and did not sufficiently conform to the good old constitution of 1824. The second rejection was considered a hard blow at the popularity of Santa Anna. He had changed the Mexican seat of government. Vera Cruz, for the present, is the seat of diplomacy.

The accounts from Texas come down to the 4th ult.; they breathe nothing but war. The Texans had determined, it is said, to carry on the war against Mexico "in right good earnest." A variety of details, movements, and skirmishes are given, but a repetition of them would not interest the English reader. The following, however, may be considered worthy of a place here:—

After the taking of San Antonio, Caldwell, with 325 men, marched to the Solado, and encamped within six miles of the town. Thence he sent in a small force to drive out the Mexicans. They attacked the Texans about nine o'clock in the day, and fought until night. The loss of the Texans was 1 killed and 10 wounded; that of the Mexicans, 214 killed and wounded. This was on the 15th of September. On the 12th the Mexicans retreated, and were followed by the Texans. On the 21st they had a skirmish—the Mexicans rapidly retreated. An expedition was preparing, under the command of Caldwell, to go to the Rio Grande, and would destroy everything that could in any manner harbour the enemy. They were to leave some time during the present month. The following is a list of persons from the United States killed and taken prisoners near the Solado, under the command of Captain Dawson, of La Grange:—

Killed during the engagement—Nicholas M. Dawson, Tennessee; Zudock Woods, J. W. Pendleton, Missouri; Robert Berkely, Texas; E. Trimble, Missouri; J. W. Scallorn, Elam Scallorn, Tennessee; Asa Jones, Alabama; T. Butter, Tennessee; R. Slack, Delaware; J. Cummings, Maine; T. J. Chure, H. W. Hall, Tennessee; D. Berry, Virginia; J. Bance, Tennessee; F. W. Brookfield, New York; T. S. Simms, Tennessee; G. A. Hill, Mississippi; C. S. Reid, New York; J. B. Alexander, Kentucky; J. F. Jones, Alabama; R. M. Eastland, Tennessee.

Taken Prisoners after the Fight—N. W. Fayson, Tennessee; David S. Kirnegay, North Carolina; Joseph Shaw, Indiana; Melvin Hartell, Mobile; R. A. Barkly, Tennessee; Norman Woods, Mobile; J. C. Roberson, Mobile; William Coultrin, —; Edward Martin, New York; Allen Morrell, Tennessee; Mr. Paterson, —; John Bradley, Alabama.

General Wool and his army had continued their retreat, and, at last advices, the spies had discovered the Mexican army, numbering about 3000, at the Presidio del Rio Grande, fortifying. The spy company had driven in 3000 head of cattle, which the Mexicans attempted to drive off in their retreat. They followed the trail of his army about thirty miles beyond the Nueces, and found carts, wagons, and articles of furniture strewn along the road, that had been apparently left to expedite his flight. The spies say the trail indicated that he fled with great precipitation, and stopped to build camp fires only once or twice on the road to the Presidio.

The people of Texas are incited by a lively desire for revenge and justice upon the Mexicans. At Houston men of all classes have enrolled themselves. Even a minister of the gospel (Rev. Mr. Huckins) has attached himself to one of the companies, believing the protection of his country, his home, and his family, as not incompatible with his holy profession. In Liberty, Harris, Jasper, and other eastern counties, the militia are ready to turn out at the word.

General Sumerville has so far recovered his health as to have started for the army. The time for its march to the frontier has been postponed to the 10th November.

Four British men-of-war touched at Velasco a few days since, and took in a supply of beef, &c. They were bound, it is said, for the Mexican coast.

The schooner Eliza, last from Galveston, was wrecked at the mouth of the Brazos, a few days ago. She had a cargo of 18,000 dollars worth of goods for Smith and Adriance, which are a total loss to the owners, as they were not insured.

The *Montreal Courier* of the 14th ult. states that Sir Charles Bagot, the Governor-General, was fast recovering from the effects of his severe illness. Mr. Murray, who had successfully opposed Mr. Baldwin in the Hastings election, had been dismissed from his situation of clerk of the peace. His party attributed his dismissal to the circumstance of his having defeated the Government candidate, and the act had excited quite a sensation amongst the British party.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BRISTOL.—THE ALLEGED MURDER AT MENDIP.—The inquest on the body of Samuel Britain was resumed on Monday last, and after the examination of several witnesses, the coroner summed up the evidence, and the jury

some thieves, and the stock of wine therein deposited carried off. The house of Mr. E. Blamire was broken into during the same night, and sundry articles abstracted from the larder.

HASTINGS.—On Monday afternoon a most determined suicide was committed by one of the men belonging to the Coast Guard service. It appears that, whilst on duty on the beach under East-hill, Hastings, he was observed by some persons to place his blunderbuss against his side and discharge it. On running to his assistance it was found that the ball had passed through his heart, killing him on the spot. The unfortunate man has left a wife and eight children.

LIVERPOOL.—**ATROCIOUS MURDER.**—It is our melancholy duty to record a most atrocious and cold-blooded murder, which was committed on Sunday evening last in the neighbourhood of St. Helen's. The victim is a young married woman, of highly respectable connections, and the wife of a painter who has lately been employed by Mr. A. T. Woods, of St. Helen's. The tragedy is as aggravated by the supposition that the ruthless miscreant who perpetrated the terrible deed is her own husband. Suspicion at present is attached to no other person but Buckley; but he strenuously denies his guilt.

MANCHESTER.—**THE BANK ROBBERY.**—Edmund Burdekin, who absconded with £90,000 of the funds of the Manchester Bank of England, was seen in Albany a day or two after the arrival of the Britannia, by an English gentleman who knew him personally. Both parties passed in the street without any token of recognition.

NORFOLK.—The town of Thetford in Norfolk, has been thrown into a state of unpleasant ferment during the last few days, in consequence of a solicitor, hitherto considered of the highest respectability, having suddenly absconded, leaving liabilities incurred by him to the amount, it is supposed at the lowest, of £20,000. He had appointed Friday last for meeting some very heavy mortgage accounts, and for handing over the amount for a farm which he had recently purchased, and his non-appearance on that and the following day led to the above unpleasant discovery. His absence has almost created a panic in the neighbourhood, as, from his extensive transactions in mortgages, conveyances, and other monetary matters, it is impossible to calculate at present the extent of his defalcations.

NORTHAMPTON.—A new line of railway is about to be formed from Northampton to Peterborough, notices for which have been duly given in all the local papers, and most favourably received by the proprietors of land on the intended line.

NOTTINGHAM.—A meeting of the magistrates of Nottingham, at which upwards of forty were present, took place at Southwell last week, to consider the propriety of increasing or diminishing the rural police force in this county. The Earl of Lincoln occupied the chair. An increase was carried by 14 to 12, all the rest refusing to vote. The new force is to consist of a chief constable, four superintendents, five inspectors, and 72 police-men.

NEWCASTLE.—**BURGLARY AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.**—Early in the morning of Sunday, two men, with their faces blackened, broke into the house of Miss Jane Robinson, a middle-aged lady, living at Gateshead Fell, and, presenting themselves at her bedside, demanded her money. On her evasion of their demand, one of them struck her a dreadful blow on the head, and inflicted a severe wound. They then obtained about 30s. in silver and decamped, being disturbed by the servant maid. A large reward has been offered for their apprehension. The house of Miss Robinson adjoins that of Mr. Ferguson, of the District Bank, Newcastle, and these houses stand far apart from the village.

ROCHESTER.—Thomas Cork, the superintendent of the Rochester police, has been committed to Maidstone goal, for embezzlement of moneys entrusted to him in his official capacity, there to remain until the amount of his defalcation be paid.

SUFFOLK.—**SINGULAR REWARD FOR THE DETECTION OF A FELONY.**—A reward of £5 10s., and an acre of land for five years rent free, to any poor man, has been offered for giving information which may lead to the conviction of some persons who, on the 9th of November or early on the following morning, wilfully and maliciously cut down an avenue of young trees, the property of Richard Norton Cartwright, Esq., growing in the abbey grounds of Ixworth.

IRELAND.

THE AFFRAY AT SKIBBEREEN.—The eight policeman of the rear-guard have been admitted to bail by the magistrates, Mr. Jones and Captain O'Driscoll, in the sum of £10 each, but are to be immediately removed from their present stations. An increased military force has arrived in the town, which is now occupied by 96 military, 1 major, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 120 police; two pieces of cannon were expected to arrive every hour, 1 waggon of ammunition having already arrived. It was expected that a meeting of the landlords of the union would be held to devise means by which the poor-rate may be peaceably collected. Much depends on this important meeting.

FURTHER RESISTANCE TO THE POOR-RATES.—Letters received in Dublin state, that the depot of the 35th Regiment, and a troop of the 7th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed in Clonmel, were under orders to proceed to Carrick-on-Suir, in consequence of an expressed determination of the people of that neighbourhood forcibly to resist the collection of the poor-rate.

Mr. Henry Curran, the eldest son of Mr. H. Grattan Curran, of Dublin, was one of those who perished in the Reliance, East Indiaman, off Boulogne. He was a young gentleman of the greatest promise, and his loss will long be deplored by his afflicted family.

LORD LUCAN AND ST. CLARE O'MALLEY.—It is said that the secretary of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has written to Lord Lucan and Mr. St. C. O'Malley, calling on them to state whether the report of the petty sessions case at Castlebar, in which both peer and commoner figured so disgracefully, he correctly given.

The town of Tipperary has been thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the murder of James Scully, Esq., of Kilfeacle, which occurred on Saturday night last. This occurrence took place within three fields of the public road between Cashel and Tipperary, and almost in open day. Mr. Scully was a Catholic, a magistrate of the county, unmarried, and about 28 years of age. He is succeeded in his immense property by his brother, who accompanied him previous to the occurrence. Among the lower orders, especially of this county, the deceased bore the reputation of being a very severe landlord. Six persons have been taken into custody upon suspicion of being concerned in this diabolical outrage, but there is not a tittle of evidence against them.

COUNTY OF DERRY POLITICS.—It is rumoured that Captain Jones is about to resign the representation of the county of Derry in consequence of having received an appointment from Government. In that case (it is stated) it is not the Attorney-General who would offer himself to the constituency, but a gentleman who would unite in his favour the influence of his relatives, the Primate and the Marquis of Waterford, and also

that of the Premier. The gentleman here alluded to is Lieutenant Dawson, of the Grenadier Guards, son of the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, and connected with the county by birth and property; possessed too, it is said, of no ordinary attainments for the honour he aspires to.

SCOTLAND.

COURT OF SESSION.—The *Glasgow Argus* mentions that, according to Parliament-house gossip, the elevation of Mr. Patrick Robertson to the bench will not take place so soon as was at one time expected. Lord Meadowbank, it is said, has procured a medical opinion to the effect that he may still continue to discharge his present duties, and, as he owes certain parties a grudge for not making him Justice Clerk, he is resolved to deprive them of the patronage of his seat as long as he can.

EDINBURGH.—The Lord Justice Clerk received a letter from Sir James Graham, enclosing a letter addressed by Lord Stanley to the Home Secretary, stating briefly the account of the glorious news from China and Afghanistan, and on this authority the guns of Edinburgh Castle were fired, and the Lord Provost and magistrates caused the city church bells to be rung from one to three o'clock.

TERMINATION OF THE CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the non-intruded clergy, which has been sitting at Edinburgh during the last week, terminated its labours on Friday evening, on which occasion a public meeting was called in Lady Glenorchy's Church. A very large assemblage attended, the body of the church being principally occupied by the ministers and the elders. The sittings of the Convocation being private, a variety of statements were circulated as to the nature of the proceedings. The meeting was called in order to afford the Convocation an opportunity of explaining the course that had been pursued by them. The principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. Buchanan of Glasgow, and the Rev. Dr. Candlish of Edinburgh. Dr. Clason intimated that 479 ministers had attended the Convocation, and that in general great harmony had obtained. There were two sets of resolutions proposed; for the first of which 427 voted, and the second was carried with equal unanimity and cordiality.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.—We regret that it becomes our painful duty to record that the diabolical example set in some parts of England of destroying agricultural produce by fire has found imitators in this county, hitherto distinguished for the exemplary conduct of its rural population. On Sabbath last, between three and four o'clock in the morning, the guard of the mail from Dumfries observed flames to issue from a stack of wheat, in the stackyard of the farm of High Dargols, parish of Old Luce, and immediately gave the alarm to Mr. Dougan, the tenant, who, with his servants and neighbours, promptly repaired to the scene of the conflagration, and, by the most extraordinary exertions, succeeded in saving from the flames all the stacks, except two, which were completely destroyed. Two men have been apprehended on suspicion.

Raupach, the popular German dramatist, and Tieck, the poet, whose popularity may almost be said to have been ratified by the verdict of posterity, have lately been raised by the King of Prussia to the dignity of privy councillors.

MR. WHITE'S LECTURES ON THE MUSIC OF IRELAND.—One of the immediate results of a diffusion of musical knowledge amongst the people of England will be the rapid extension of a taste for all that is elevated and refined connected with musical art, including the literary and historical. We therefore hail the appearance of such lecturers as White and Wilson on the minstrelsy of the sister kingdoms, as men of experience and acknowledged ability, capable of inducing in the national mind a love for harmony. These remarks are suggested by a series of lectures on the bards and music of Ireland, which are now being delivered with great *éclat* at the principal literary and scientific institutions of the metropolis, by Mr. P. F. White, a gentleman with whose fame as a melodist and lecturer, we have long been made acquainted by the many honourable notices which have come under our observation in the American and provincial periodicals. His illustrations are given with harp and piano accompaniments.

M. Jullien, to whom the public are indebted for the introduction of promenade concerts into this country, opened the English Opera House last evening with the first of a series of twelve concerts, which he gives previously to his departure for Paris. He has engaged a highly efficient band, and the arrangements for the evening appeared to give great satisfaction. We understand that at the last concert a splendid Caledonian ball will be given upon a very novel scale, and at which the Highlanders will appear who had the honour of dancing before her Majesty at Taymouth Castle.

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL.—Our readers will recollect that some time since two of the lunatics at this establishment made their escape, one of whom was re-captured the same day. The other (James Grant) has only recently been heard of, being found at his mother's house, at Inverness, having walked all the distance from London to Scotland.

Horace Vernet, the painter, who was lately at St. Petersburg, where he was received with great distinction by the imperial family, is now gone to Circassia, in search of new subjects for his hippocographical pencil.

It was on Tuesday communicated to the police that William Pink, the prisoner who escaped from the House of Correction on Monday evening, had been recaptured by Smith and Grey, two of the warders of that prison. The prisoner, it appears, is twenty-one years of age, and by trade a slater. He was convicted of stealing a cheese from a shop in the neighbourhood of Lisson-grove, Paddington, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, eleven months of which had expired. By some extraordinary means he climbed, unobserved, on to the wall over the porter's lodge, proceeding thence along the wall, which is a very broad one, and descending into a small garden in Oldham's-gardens, Guildford-place, Bagnigge Wells-road. He immediately proceeded under cover of the dusk of the evening to a friend's house at Notting-hill, Bayswater, where he entirely changed his dress. The warders were in pursuit of him during the whole of Monday night, and on Tuesday morning, after having traced him to several of his old haunts, they took him into custody at the Black Horse public-house, Notting-hill, where they found him sitting unconcerned over a pint of porter. He was instantly reconveyed to his old quarters in Coldbath-fields. He is a powerful as well as agile young fellow. It appears to have created very general surprise that a prisoner could have escaped so very easily from a place in which the rules of prison discipline are so stringent as the House of Correction.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The commissioners for inquiring into the present state of the prisons in Gloucestershire have concluded their labours at Northleach and Gloucester, and proceeded to Littledean. The examination is strictly private, and no particulars will transpire until the publication of the official report.

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.—The treaty of peace with China will leave disposable a large land and sea force. A private letter from Bombay mentions that Sir Henry Pottinger had proposed to take advantage of these means, and to proceed to Japan and demand satisfaction for the long-continued insults we have endured from the Emperor, and to require admission for our ships to those islands on terms of mutual mercantile advantage. The cruelties exercised against the crews of vessels wrecked on these islands demand that some steps should be taken, and no more favourable opportunity has been afforded than the presence of our ships and troops in China, from which they can easily be directed upon Jeddo and other ports in Japan.

A duel was fought with swords on Monday last, at Grenoble, between a lieutenant and a sub-lieutenant of the Orleans chasseurs, the result of a quarrel arising at cards. After a very few lunges, the lieutenant was pierced through the body, in the region of the heart, by the sword of his adversary; but, before falling, he had sufficient strength and resolution to return the thrust and wound the sub-lieutenant so severely that he was carried to the hospital in a hopeless state. The lieutenant expired on the ground.

IRISH HEROES.—We observe that our Irish contemporaries are taking an early opportunity of advancing the claim of the sister country, not to the Syce silver, but to a great portion of the fame arising from the success of the Chinese expedition. It appears that Sir Hugh Gough is an indisputable Irishman, as is also Sir Henry Pottinger, who is claimed as a native of Belfast. The late Colonel Stephens, of the 49th, who died of fatigue and exposure to the sun, while engaged in the attack upon Chin-Keang-foo, on the 21st of July, was a native of Dublin, and son of the late Thomas Stephens, of Bride-street. He accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing, served in the Peninsula from March, 1810, to the end of the war, including the battles of Busaco, siege of Almeida, battle of Fuentes d'Onor, storming the forts at the battle of Salamanca (severely wounded through the thigh), siege of Burgos, action of Cabecon, battle of Vitoria, battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, besides several other minor affairs.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—The first representation of the "Adelphi" of Terence will take place at St. Peter's College on Monday, the 12th of December. The second and third representations, with the addition of a prologue and epilogue, on Thursday, the 15th, and Monday, the 19th of December.

ACCIDENT TO LADY FITZROY SOMERSET.—We regret to state that her ladyship met with an unpleasant accident on Saturday last, at Deal Castle, by a heavy roller-blind (with an iron rod, &c., attached to it) falling upon her head, which was much cut and bruised. The effusion of blood that followed was very great, but we are happy to add that her ladyship is rapidly recovering.

We perceive that a new article of commerce has been introduced by the tariff. Nitron from Egypt, the duty on which amounted to a prohibition, is now advertised for sale by auction. It will most probably interfere with the manufacture of soda.



SODDEN DEATH AT THE BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY STATION.—On Tuesday an inquest was taken by Mr. Wakley, at the Elephant and Castle, Cam and the deceased were porters, in the employ of Mr. Moran, of the George Inn-yard, Snowhill. On Thursday evening the deceased accompanied him with a van of goods, to the Camden station of the London and Birmingham Railway, to be sent into the country by a luggage train. Whilst unloading the goods at the station the deceased was suddenly missed, and, being absent for some time, a boy, named George Gardner, was sent to look after him; and in a minute or two after the boy returned, and said he thought deceased was lying near one of the sheds dead. Witness, with George Easter, police-constable of the railway, then ran to the spot, and found deceased lying on some tarpaulin in an insensible state. Mr. Brown, of Stanhope-place, surgeon, was sent for, and promptly attended. He attempted to bleed deceased, but without effect, and ordered him to be conveyed to the St. Pancras workhouse, life being extinct. The deceased appeared in good health, but complained, whilst going to the Camden station, of pains in his arms. The coroner gave it as his opinion, from the appearance of the body, that the deceased had died of apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE ST. KATHARINE DOCKS.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest, at the London Hospital, on the body of William Winterbottom, aged 52, a labourer in the St. Katharine Docks. It appeared that deceased was employed in the bottling department of the docks. On the preceding Friday he went into several wine-vaults for the purpose of extinguishing the lights therein, and shutting down the different trap doors. He had closed them all, except one, and was stooping to complete his task, when he overbalanced himself and fell through the loophole into the cellar beneath, a distance of 18 feet. Soon afterwards he was found lying insensible at the bottom of the cellar, from which he was promptly removed to that hospital. Mr. B. Broadhurst, house-surgeon, said that deceased died early on Saturday morning, the cause of death being a very extensive fracture of the skull. Verdict, "Accidental death."

SUICIDE THROUGH DISTRESS.—On Tuesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Middlesex Hospital, on the body of an aged glass-stainer, named Joseph Miller. A gentle-man's servant said, that as he was passing the end of Newman-mews, Oxford-street, he saw deceased in the act of cutting his throat with a razor. The witness instantly pinioned the arms of the deceased and forced him to throw away the razor. He asked deceased why he had attempted to destroy himself, when the latter said, "How can you ask me? I did it from distress." As he was bleeding profusely from a wound in the throat he was promptly conveyed to the above hospital, in which he died from mental depression and loss of blood. Mr. Tournier, a sculptor, of the Cornwall-road, Southwark, said that he had known deceased for the last fifty years, and had taken tea with him on Mayday last, at his house in Golden-square. He then appeared of weak mind, and had been so for the last eight or nine months. A post-mortem examination of the head of deceased showed a large effusion of serum on the surface and in the ventricles of the brain. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Baker held an inquest at the City of Paris, Bonner's-fields, Hackney, on the body of a young woman, about 20 years of age, name unknown, which was found in Sir George Duckett's Canal, Hackney, on Tuesday morning. From the appearance of the body, it had apparently been in the water for some hours. On searching her pockets, there was found a piece of paper, on which were written the following lines:—

"I think you love me; tell me true,
Can I, my love, depend on you?
What words are wanting to discover
The torments of a hopeless lover!"

She was dressed in a light cotton chintz gown, marked with stripes; light merino shawl, with red flowers; velvet tippet, black apron, stockings, and shoes. She had a pair of old-fashioned gold earrings in her ears, and was rather short in stature. In the absence of evidence to show how or when the deceased came into the water, the jury returned a verdict of "Found drowned."



ENTRANCE TO THE BOLAN PASS FROM DADUR.

We this week present to our readers, from Mr. Atkinson's spirited and authentic Afghan sketches, two engravings of scenes of our Indian warfare—the one representing the celebrated Bolan Pass, and the other the Balla Hissar, and the City of Cabul from the Upper Part of the Citadel.

Leaving the encampment at Dadur for Kundye, a distance of eleven miles and a half, our troops entered the Bolan Pass, which is represented in this drawing, the road being rough and pebbly, between

sand-hills, studded with flint and lime-stones of all sizes, the space in breadth between the mountains varying from three to four hundred yards to about thirty. As the torrent in the Pass runs deviously from one side of the gorge to the other, the army was compelled to cross it six or seven times, thereby adding to the hardships already experienced during the march to this Pass; and here, too, the British troops suffered great losses, by the continual discharge of musketry from the Beloochees, who had secreted themselves in dens hewn out of the stupendous mountains overhanging the Pass.



THE BALLA HISSAR AND CITY OF CABUL, FROM THE UPPER PART OF THE CITADEL.

The Balla Hissar comprehends nearly a fourth part of the city of Cabul, and is surrounded by a wall (the height being regulated according to the rise and fall of the mountains), with numerous bastions; but only two gates are now open; that to the west leading to the town, and the other on the east, called the Peshawar gate; both being closed at night. The upper part of the Balla Hissar is about four hundred and twenty yards by two hundred and fifty; the lower part is about one thousand by five hundred yards. The garden on the right is occupied by the British Envoy, formerly the residence of Dost Ma-

omed Khan; the building beyond is the Harem Serai, in which the Shah resides, although in a falling state. On the left of it is the Musjid Shahi, or Royal Mosque, in ruins, founded in the time of Alum-geer. The roofs of the houses are flat, and but ill suited to a climate in which so much snow falls. It was from Balla Hissar the British troops were recalled to the cantonment, dispirited and ill-clad, and suffering most acutely under the deprivation of food, which scanty allowance they could only obtain by bribery and plunder during the night; and upon that same height they have avenged their former discomfiture, and planted the banner of their native land.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. XVII.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, FLEET-STREET.

Crossing Blackfriars-bridge from the Surrey side of the river, the eye rests with peculiar satisfaction upon two spires which the most casual gazer would distinguish and select from the hundred which throng so closely upon each other in the City. That upon the right of St. Paul's, tapering so lightly and gracefully above its competitors—"small by degrees and beautifully less"—is the spire of St. Mary-le-Bow; the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren in that branch of his labours, and the owner of those famous bells whose sound is said to christen *Cockney* all those born within reach of the noisy music. The spire on the left of the bridge is claimed by St. Bride's, and forms another of our architect's "records of a difficulty overcome." Second only to Bow in the elegance of its proportions, its symmetry and grace challenge and obtain a prompt approval. In its composition Sir Christopher introduced three styles, which yet blend harmoniously, and, with the adjuncts of vases, the outline is rendered gracefully pyramidal. In the two lower stories we have the Tuscan, in the next, Ionic, in the fifth the Composite. Before Franklin taught us how to carry harmless into the earth the electricity of a descending cloud, this spire, like most others, met with its mischances from lightning, having twice been struck by it. After one of the reparations thus rendered necessary, the steeple was shortened, and we do not, therefore, now see it in all the elegance of its original proportions.

Until 1824 the point of view from the bridge was the only one in which St. Bride's could be seen; and it is still one of the best. In that year a fire occurred in Fleet-street, and, by the destruction of the adjoining houses, it was discovered that an architectural ornament had been hidden up; and a subscription being set on foot, the present approach, as shown in our engraving, and known as St. Bride's avenue, was formed. The body of the church externally offers little for notice or comment; the interior is reached through the chief entrance by a porch formed within the tower, and containing, amongst others, the monument of Alderman Waithman, for many years one of the representatives of the City in Parliament—a service repaid by an obelisk to his memory, erected not far from the church, and opposite the shop in which he, from being a poor country youth, gained a goodly fortune, and held the highest offices to which his fellow-citizens could raise him. The church internally consists of an area divided by columns into nave and aisles, and a recess, forming a chancel. The last is profusely decorated, and its windows have a copy in stained glass of the 'Descent from the Cross' by Rubens. The original picture is at Antwerp,—in the cathedral,—and the first feeling upon viewing this copy by Mr. Mass is one of surprise that he should have allowed himself so bold a licence in heightening the contrasts of the original. Upon glass it is rather a Rembrandt than a Rubens, the light being given almost entirely to the central figure, the accessory group being shrouded in one gloomy shadow. Still must considerable credit be given, and, when the material upon which the artist has had to work is taken into consideration, perhaps he is entitled to all the praise which has been awarded him.



ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

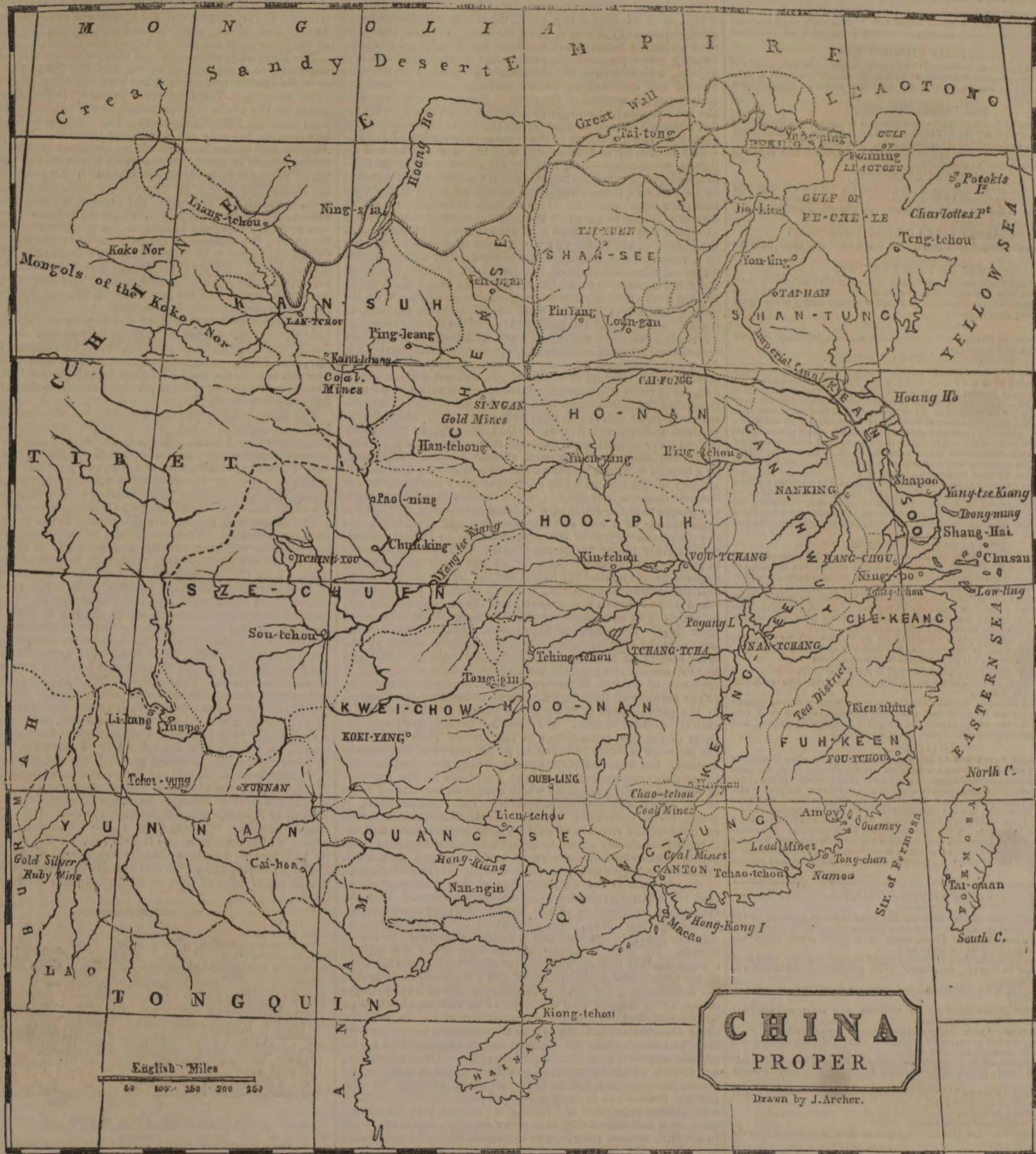
The original church of St. Bride was a much less imposing structure than the present. It was founded at a very early date, and received its name from St. Bridgid, "a pious virgin of Kildare, in Ireland." St. Bride, as she has been called in England, had, also, like other saints, a holy well, whose water was supposed to be gifted with miraculous virtues in the cure of those who drank it when afflicted with disease. St. Bride's well was second to none in reputation; and the youthful Edward the Sixth, when he founded the hospital, since converted into a prison,—named it Bridewell, from its neighbourhood to the well-known spring. The curious or thirsty wanderer through the narrow ways between the end of Fleet-street and Blackfriars may have detected a niche in the high graveyard wall, containing a most unpoetical-looking pump. That is the present dispenser of the holy water to those who are not scared from drinking it on account of its half-buried position below the thickly-crowded graveyard.

In the days when the nobility had their town houses in the city of London, the Earl of Dorset's abode was where Dorset-court now stands. To induce the parish not to bury on the south side of the church, under his windows, the earl gave them a piece of ground on the west side of Farringdon-street, to be used as a cemetery. But the Great Fire which destroyed so many noble houses, antique churches, and rich warehouses, enveloped in its ravages the mansion of the Earl of Dorset, with that of his near neighbour, the Bishop of Salisbury, and the old church of St. Bride; and since that time burials have been made round the church as they had been before.

Like all our London churches, St. Bride has its memories of men whose names live after them. In the old church, one of the fathers of printing, Wynkin de Worde, found a resting-place, and Baker, too, the author of the "Chronicles of the Kings of England," was buried, after an incarceration in the Fleet,—where many a bold heart had been broken before, and many a clear head has since been half crazed. Sir Richard Lovelace, also, after being a pattern of cavaliers and soldier-poets—after losing his fortune and his best years in the service of his unfortunate master, Charles the First, and bequeathing to after time some of the best of the fanciful conceits which were the poetic fashion of his age—his king dead, his mistress, his divine Althea, married to another, his fortune gone, his health broken down by imprisonment and reverses—poor, sick, and hopeless—died in a miserable lodging in Shoe-lane, and found a grave at St. Bride's. Close by, the heart and hand of Sackville, the Lord Buckhurst of Elizabeth's reign, had previously been buried.

The present church contains the tombs of Nichols, the author of the history of Leicestershire, and of Richardson, of "Sir Charles Grandison" and "Pamela" memory,—books which in their day outvied all modern parallel in popularity, but which are now, perhaps, never looked at except from curiosity, as affording a picture of bygone manners. A modern literary name is associated with St. Bride's, in that of the present incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Dale, who received the living in 1835, unsolicited and unexpectedly, at the hands of Sir R. Peel. He is a poet and a master of the English language of no ordinary calibre. His style is chaste and pure, and his lectures popular. His poems have chiefly partaken of a devotional character.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE.



We have this week deemed it a duty rendered incumbent upon us by the course of events to present to our readers a Map of China, the late seat of our successful operations in war, and now of our triumphs and commercial enterprise in peace. The public will be able to gather from our geographical engraving an exact idea of the new country which is opened to the speculation of our merchants, and of the locality of the fresh possessions which are ceded to the British arms. We shall at the earliest opportunity add to our present illustration drawings of those Chinese features which are of most immediate interest to the people of this country. A contemporary has well opened up the extreme importance of the whole subject:

The splendid advantages which the treaty of peace concluded with China will, without doubt, bring to England place her at this moment in a truly elevated position. With the highest exultation and devout thankfulness has the news been received throughout the kingdom, not only on account of the military successes by which it has been preceded, but because further bloodshed is stopped, and because the honour accrues to British arms alone of opening a mighty empire and its resources to ourselves and the other nations of the globe.

For a period of many centuries China and its people appear to have remained jealously secluded within the limits of their own territories, and the pale of their own institutions. Intercourse with foreigners, from the earliest times of their history, seems scrupulously to have been avoided; and, though anciently it is supposed that they in some slight measure traded with the Pharaohs, that they sent some of their silks and perfumes to Sabaco and Sesostris, that they corresponded with Amenophis, and sent a bill of lading to the younger Menes; yet these few instances are rather conjectural than certain, and may be set down in the light of extraordinary exceptions to what was otherwise an undeviating rule. In modern times the same disposition has reigned quite as absolutely as regards their bearing towards Europeans, who, except by their own intrusiveness and perseverance, which has in repeated cases been checked by the 'flowery natives of the celestial empire,' have never been able to become acquainted with more of the circuits of this 'kingdom and its provinces' than with a few straggling specimens near the quays and custom-houses of Canton and Macao.

Preserving thus, from time immemorial, their independence and their institutions, and tenaciously adhering to their own religion, habits, and customs, in spite of attempts at innovation by the missionary and the Jesuit, the people, while Europe, in common with other parts of Asia, has been shaken by rapid changes, political commotions, and tumultuous revolutions, have remained in apathetic quiet; while no wave of its turbulence has made the slightest pressure on their shores. So long as confined to themselves, and uninterfered

with by foreigners or intruders from without, so long this most singular of the Asiatic nations sustained itself in a state of permanent stability, characterised by a calm, orderly, and unmoved tranquillity.

"This ancient and long-enduring state of things is now about to be disturbed, and the revolution which will be effected in this respect is mighty. A large family of the human race, which for centuries has been isolated from the rest, is now about to enter with them into mutual intercourse. Vast hordes of population, breaking through the ignorance and superstition which has for ages enveloped them will now come out into the open day, and enjoy the freedom of a more expanded civilization, and enter upon prospects immeasurably grander. The mighty extension, also, on the other hand, of the political and commercial influence of England is almost as enormous and unequalled as the most ample imagination could desire. The expectations of a nation have rarely been opened to more magnificent and glorious views."

THE WAR IN INDIA.—LORD ELLENBOROUGH'S PROCLAMATION.—The following important proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough, the Governor-General of India, appeared during the week in a Government Gazette Extraordinary, and will be read, no doubt, with great interest, as affording an exposition of his lordship's Indian policy, and the conditions on which the British troops have evacuated Afghanistan:

PROCLAMATION.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 1, 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the Indus, in order to expel from Afghanistan a chief believed to be hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects. The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the Government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst an insurrection, and his death was preceded and followed by still existing anarchy. Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the British arms. The British army in possession of Afghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej. The Governor-General will leave it to the Afghans themselves to create a Government amidst the anarchy which is the consequence of their crimes. To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of benefit from his alliance. The Governor-General will willingly recognise any Government approved by the

Afghans themselves which shall appear desirous and capable of maintaining friendly relations with neighbouring states.

Content with the limits nature appears to have assigned to its empire, the Government of India will devote all its efforts to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects. The rivers of the Punjab and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Afghanistan, will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if, indeed, such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies. The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people. The combined army of England and of India, superior in equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in Asia, will stand in unassassable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious empire it has won, in security and in honour. The Governor-General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the pacific and conservative policy of his government. Afghanistan and China have seen at once the forces at his disposal, and the effect with which they can be applied. Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it confers upon the people, the Governor-General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be intringed.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

Hobart Town newspapers to June 24th were received this morning at the North and South American Coffee House, but they do not contain any important news. The inhabitants appear much gratified at the prospect of an alteration in their municipal institutions, which are to be placed on a more liberal footing; and also with the promise of a representative assembly at Sydney, in place of the present irresponsible legislative council.—Cape of Good Hope papers were received this morning at the Jerusalem Coffee House to the 8th of October. There is no account of any further movement at Port Natal or the neighbourhood, and hence it may be presumed that the late arrangement with the Boers has been carried out in good faith on all sides. The principal question which was occupying attention at Cape Town was the answer sent out from the Colonial-office to the memorial presented from the whole of the respectable inhabitants of the colony in favour of the appointment of a representative legislative assembly. The mixed races, the scattered state of the population, and the difficulty of satisfactorily arranging a property qualification, without giving an undue preponderance to one caste or class, appear to be the leading objections that have presented themselves to the mind of the noble lord at the head of the Colonial Department.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledged ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artists and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous Leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken north and south, from the summit of the

DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactures which skirt the river grow upward from the far distance to the gazer's eye, until they are closed with and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burthen, the "river of gold." Mark the long line of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fortlike Tower, and 'mid all, and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gazer upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces, and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world, Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, contemplates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of Western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers, and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a Daguerreotype apparatus, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of this plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. N." Norwich.—The money which has been paid (without reference to the future) for the wood engravings which have hitherto appeared in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, amounts to £3400, a sum rather exceeding the average of £100 for each paper.

"L. N."—We advise Richardson's; but we would suggest that some edition of Johnson's should be kept too, on account of the peculiarities which that author's works contains.

"G. P. Salter."—The index will be classified. Thanks for the list.

"Whittlesea."—Yes.

"T. Martin."—We always notice pounds, shillings, and pence, and shall not make our correspondent an exception.

"J. H."—The size of the print is four feet four inches by two feet eight.

"E. A. Davis." Dalton Lodge.—We are afraid we cannot allow cooking and confectionery to encroach upon our news.

"W. W." Congleton.—The wrappers are procurable through the booksellers' country parcels; and, if any agent makes a difficulty, it is only to avoid trouble.

"Jeremiah Gaffer."—Yes; an index will be published half-yearly, after Vol. I. which will appear on new year's eve.

"R. T. T." Preston, is huffed.

"A Subscriber."—Excluded to save space.

"G. H." Southampton.—Let him take the paper as usual, and he will have the print.

"Rector." Ipswich.—News-agents only supply papers on credit; not that this is the question in the present case; but that it would be impossible for a wholesale office to supply individual subscribers. We are sorry we cannot oblige our correspondent.

"Admirer."—The suggestion is worth consideration, and shall receive it.

"G. Robins." Chichester.—Any bookseller or newsman will be glad to supply the paper if Mr. Habour neglects his duty.

"A Subscriber."—Amen.

"Francis Rhodes" shall have the print.

"G. H."—We have stated the size of the print. To the second question, the Bank of England is a company chartered by act of parliament.

"A sailor."—He is right.

"E. P."—Have nothing to do with the society.

"T. B."—We have already accepted more than we know how to dispose of. Thanks for good wishes.

"Dessinateur."—We are subject to these discrepancies, but avoid them as much as possible.

"A Zealous Friend and Subscriber."—The title is copyright, and cannot be changed.

"W. O. N."—The paper should not be cut before remission by post.

"E. S."—No.

"E. H."—We cannot find room for the "wish."

"J. A. T."—Declined.

"A Deal-man."—Deal has had its share of illustrations.

"R. G. P."—Our performances have always exceeded our promises.

"E. T."—Declined.

"K. J." York.—It has not come to hand.

"A Traveller in the East."—Next week, in Everybody's Column.

"H. L."—The MS. has been received and shall be examined.

Beautiful ornamented Covers for binding the first volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, will be ready on New Year's Eve, on the completion of the volume. Price 3s. each.

We shall give next week the Grand Prize Cattle Show, with ten engravings illustrating this interesting event.

OUR FIRST VOLUME.

In reply to many subscribers, and for the information of our readers generally, we may state that our First Volume will be published with title-page and index complete, and beautifully bound, with gilt letters and edges,

On the First of January, 1843.

Separate covers will be obtainable by those who have the numbers filed.

PRICE ONE GUINEA,

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1842.

No one who has watched the progress of society in Ireland can have failed to observe the marked improvement which has taken place during the last few years in the social and political condition of the people of that country. Outrages of all kinds,

Agrarian as well as religious (if it be not an impiety to apply so sacred a term to such disgraceful and unchristian conflicts), which used to startle and afflict the civilised communities of other portions of the world, have, for some time past, ceased to distinguish the behaviour of our Irish fellow-subjects, and have happily given place to the pursuit and cultivation of peaceful objects, which cannot fail ultimately to place a country so blessed and endowed by nature amongst the most cherished and respected nations of the earth. Nor is this conversion of the Irish people likely to prove a fleeting or an evanescent one, for, although sudden changes are generally to be distrusted, yet such has been the nature of the recent regeneration of Ireland—so interwoven and associated with the most solemn and religious ceremonies—that, making all allowances for the fallibility of human resolutions, it is hardly probable that a people so sensitive to pious obligations should be guilty of any very extensive moral apostacy. It is scarcely necessary to say that we here allude to the great temperance movement in Ireland, to which may be attributed a reformation without parallel in the history of any country; for, whatever may be the credit due to a paternal and indulgent government, and a merciful and impartial administration of the laws, yet neither Whig nor Tory has a right to ascribe to his policy an event which really springs from an innate and latent goodness in the hearts of the people themselves. In this condition of Ireland, opening, as it does, such a bright and glorious vista of the future, we regard with unfeigned alarm and regret—nay, with positive indignation—the introduction of any legislative measure which can tend to disturb the new-born harmony of a country already made too familiar with internal dissensions. It was not without grave, and, as it turns out, prophetic forebodings of evil that we contemplated the introduction of a poor-law into Ireland; but, respecting, as we did, the feelings and opinions of many distinguished and sincere friends of that country, we reluctantly resigned our misgivings in the hope that with a system of centralisation before their eyes, such as that pursued in England, as a beacon to avoid, not as an example to follow, the administrators of the law would be enabled to carry the provisions of the new measure into effect in such a manner as would convince the people that the relief of a starving population, and not the maintenance of a lazy and ill-mannered staff of officials, was the paramount object of the commission. As it is, however, we sincerely regret to observe that the Irish poor-law is likely to turn out a miserable failure, for, as was often predicted, it appears to suit neither the habits nor the genius of the people, and the consequence is that frequent conflicts have already taken place between the peasantry and the executors of the law, in which it is calamitous to add several individuals have lost their lives. The affair of Skibbereen, which appeared in the last number of this paper, is a melancholy record of the brief history of the Irish poor-law, and supplies a sad and painful commentary on the barbarities that are perpetrated in the name of charity. Whatever may be the opinions of coroners, or the verdicts of their juries, such an occurrence is a disgrace to the participants in it, for it is a quarrel in which victory is entirely without honour. We perceive by the newspaper reports of the law proceedings in the Dublin Four Courts that the poor-law is likely to become a fertile source of litigation in Ireland, the commissioners having already instituted coercive proceedings against local boards of guardians for the exactation of sums of money, demands which appear on the face of them to be exorbitant and unreasonable. The commissioners, it would seem, have their favourite architects and builders, who contract for the erection of edifices after certain plans, and, although it is clearly shown to them that local artificers of tried ability and experience are ready to do the work at a much lower rate, and give unquestionable security for the performance of it, yet such is the determination of the commissioners, or such the arbitrary rules by which they are governed, that the economical suggestions of the local authorities are contumeliously rejected. Now, with all respect to the commissioners we take leave to say that this is neither a prudent nor a wise resolve. By such a course as this they throw the middle classes, wealthy farmers, and opulent shopkeepers, into the arms of the dissatisfied working classes, and the consequence is that the machinery of the measure is either rendered wholly inoperative, or so clogged with the blood of its victims, that human nature shudders even at the contemplation of it. In penning these observations nothing can be more foreign to our purpose than to encourage in the slightest degree anything like a systematic opposition to the law of the land. On the contrary, our earnest advice to boards of guardians would be to make any reasonable sacrifice rather than risk their property by submitting themselves to the guidance of some sharking attorney, who seldom entertains any feeling in common with his fellowmen, and naturally delights in every occasion that brings grist to his mill, without reference to the object which he undertakes to achieve. At the same time we admire the manly honesty of those gentlemen who have the independence to maintain the trust reposed in them by their poorer fellow ratepayers as much as we despise the sneaking cowardice of those nonentities who are to be found in every community, and who are not content with abandoning their own rights, but are continually throwing cold water on the exertions of their colleagues. We repeat that the existence of this state of things in Ireland fills us with real alarm, as calculated to disturb the cheerful prospects which improved habits are already beginning to produce. We are also deeply concerned to see that signs of increased illicit distillation have latterly manifested themselves in several parts of Ireland, than which no mischief can be more seductive or pernicious; but, as we have already exceeded our proper bounds, we must make this matter the subject of a separate article.

FOREIGN POLITICS.
(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Nov. 29.

The questions which are destined to agitate the ensuing session of the French Chambers are numerous, and it is necessary to mention them, that some notion may be formed of the programme of parties. The right-of-search question, or abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 between England and France, stands first; 2nd, the questions of the customs union with Belgium; 3rd, the American tariff; 4th, the increased tariff of the German customs union; 5th, the sugar question—that is, whether the native beet-root sugar manufacture is to be preserved or abolished, for the effectual protection of the colonial and maritime interests of France; 6th, the ruinous state of the wine-growers; 7th, the reduction of public functionaries sitting in the Chambers; 8th, the extension of the electoral franchise to the capacities—that is, the members of the legal and medical professions, or to those who have taken degrees; 9th, the administrative corruption: this question has arisen from the Hotel de Ville disclosures; 10th, the colonization of Algeria; 11th, the state of the French navy; 12th, the affair of Pajol, or the new nominations in the command of the troops of the line, and of the National Guards of Paris.

To this category we must add the foreign relations, such as the dispute with Spain, the state of Syria, Don Carlos's continued captivity at Bourges, &c.

Then there will be the dynastic money questions, such as the

allowance to be made to the Duke of Nemours when Regent, and the increase to be made immediately to the Duchess of Orleans, as the guardian of the Count of Paris and the Duke de Chartres. Money is to be asked also to complete the square of the Louvre, to rebuild the royal library, &c.

The King will return to the Tuilleries next week. He proposes to give extra balls, concerts, and receptions this winter, as the dynastic tradesmen have been suffering from the long Court mourning. The Duchess of Orleans will wear the widow's weeds for the whole twelvemonth, and will receive no company until after the 13th of July next. The Duchess of Nemours is, however, to have as gay a circle as possible. The Duke d'Aumale will return from his winter campaign in Africa for the spring season in Paris. His coming of age on the 16th of January next is to be celebrated at Chantilly with great fêtes. You are aware that he will be enormously rich, inheriting, as he does, the wealth of the last of the Condes, the successor of the unfortunate Duke of Bourbon, whose mysterious death at St. Léon caused General de Feuchères, the husband of Madame de Feuchères, the mistress of the duke, to bestow on public charities all the property he derived from his wife's death. The Duke d'Aumale will keep up the splendid hunting establishment at Chantilly, although he is no sportsman. The Duke of Nemours has the racing stud of the late Duke of Orleans, but the future Regent has no affection for the turf.

The Prince de Joinville is on a marrying expedition to the Brazils, but his success is very problematical, the Orleans family not being liked at Rio Janeiro. The Princess Clementine, the King's youngest daughter, will remain unmarried. She will accept no husband unless he will consent to live in France with her, and a royal prince to accede to this condition has not yet been found.

The King enjoys pretty good health, but the disorder in his legs (the oozing of blood from the veins) prevents his taking the exercise he desires. He is more nervous and irritable of late, and his memory has not been quite so striking as it was; but he is still his own prime minister, and works most actively at affairs, relieving his mind by discussing plans of improvements with his architect. The building and pulling-down mania of his Majesty, indeed, seems to increase with his years.

The Ministerial saloons are all opened, but as yet have not been overcrowded. Towards the end of next month the peers and deputies will have arrived, and we shall be more lively, when there are the politically private as well as public receptions. Lord Cowley proposes, it is said, to follow the example of Lord Granville, and have an open night in the week, independently of the dinners and the special parties. It is to be hoped that will prove correct, as the English in Paris have no resource, for the French get more and more reserved in their invitations to *perfidie Albion*. De Lamartine, the poet and deputy, is about the only French circle open to the English, save the Foreign-office, where M. Guizot is certainly very attentive to our countrymen. You published in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS of last week the details of the Brussels tragedy. M. de Sirey and M. Caumartin are well known in the fashionable circles here. The former was an inveterate duellist, who once killed a man under very equivocal circumstances, for which he was tried. In fighting with his adversary with swords, the latter, in parrying thrusts, retreated and fell into a ditch, and whilst in a recumbent position M. de Sirey ran him through the body. M. Caumartin, the advocate, quitted Paris yesterday morning to take his trial at Brussels, having first offered to surrender himself to the authorities here, who, however, had no jurisdiction in the case. M. Plougonvelin, celebrated advocate, accompanies M. Caumartin, whose friends rely on his acquittal, as he will be able to prove that he was provoked, struck, and finally wounded, before he stabbed M. de Sirey. Caumartin was as much beloved here as his unfortunate victim was disliked.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held on Monday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Downing Street. It was attended by Sir Robert Peel, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Fitzgerald, and Sir Henry Hardinge.

The French Ambassador transacted business on Monday, at the Foreign-office.

Lady Matilda Wyvill, who is staying with Earl and Countess Delawarr at Buckhurst, dislocated her shoulder last week by accidentally falling from her carriage.

Sir Charles E. Gray, Governor of Barbadoes, was, according to the last accounts received at the Colonial office, almost recovered from his severe indisposition.

Earl Granville is now in a very improved state of health at Rome.

The Hon. A. Lascelles had £90,000 left by his late father, and he got £60,000 by his wife, who is the daughter of Sir R. Brooks, Bart.

The marriage of the daughter of the Duchess de Berry with the Archduke Stephen

and party took their departure.—In the course of the morning the Archduke Frederick was occupied nearly two hours in going over the House of Correction in Tothill-fields.—His Imperial Highness, attended by Captain Fitzroy, R.N., M.P., and party also visited Newgate, where the Archduke was received by the governor, and by him conducted through the different wards of the prison. Afterwards the Archduke and party went to the Post-office, in St Martin's-le-grand, and saw the interior of that extensive establishment.—His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Devonshire, Sir Robert Peel, his Excellency Count Kielmannsege, his Excellency Baron Brunnow, Mr. Henry Goulburn, Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, Lord Colville, Lieut-General Sir Andrew P. Barnard, and Captain Boldero, M.P., were among the visitors of his Imperial Highness on Wednesday at Mivart's Hotel.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—We understand that a letter has been addressed by Sir Robert Peel to each of the following noblemen and gentlemen, and that each has consented to be a member of the commission of metropolitan improvement:—The Lord Mayor, the Earl of Lincoln, Alexander Milne, Esq., Hon. Charles A. Gore, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M.P., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., Sir Robert Smirke, Henry T. Hope, Esq., H. Gally Knight, Esq., M.P., and Charles Barry, Esq.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Notices have been given by the City authorities for pulling down the mass of buildings in front of the bank (known as Bank-buildings), in the course of the spring, and that space, when cleared, is to be the site for the statue to the Duke of Wellington, immediately in front of the great portico of the Exchange. The progress made in the building itself is astonishingly great. In the course of next year the work will be in great forwardness, and it will certainly be finished in the summer of the following year. The sculpture of the pediment Mr. Westmacott undertakes to complete by the 1st of May, 1844.

THE SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—A large party of the members and friends of this association dined together on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. It was, we believe, the 117th occasion on which the supporters of this excellent society had assembled, on St. Andrew's Day, to promote its charitable objects, and to celebrate the recurrence of its anniversary. The Right Hon. the Earl of Haddington (the First Lord of the Admiralty), one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution, occupied the chair, and was supported by the Hon. William Fraser, of Saltoun, and several other liberal friends of the society. During the convivialities of the evening a list of subscriptions amounting to £350 was announced.

POLAND.—Tuesday last being the anniversary of the late Polish Revolution, several meetings were held throughout the metropolis in celebration of that chivalrous event.

It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Patteson (whose amiable lady's death is mentioned in our obituary) is about to retire from the bench. His lordship has for several years laboured under the harassing and increasing impediment of deafness, yet he has hitherto been esteemed one of the best practical judges in Westminster Hall.

FIRE IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, a fire was discovered by the police constable on duty raging in the cellarage underneath the premises known as "Holder's Hall," situate in College-hill, Upper Thames-street, in the occupation of a person named Richard Dellow, a basket-maker. With the aid of a plentiful supply of water the flames were confined to the cellarage, but not before that part of the premises had sustained considerable damage, and the stock was wholly consumed. The cause of the fire is unknown. There were several other fires in the metropolis during Sunday night and Monday morning, which, however, were of a trifling nature.—On Tuesday evening a fire broke out at five o'clock at the well-known premises of Messrs. Warren, Russell, and Wright, blacking-makers, No. 30, Strand. The fire originated in the cellars, among a large quantity of straw, kept there for packing blacking bottles. The premises fortunately being situated in the close vicinity of several stations, a number of engines were almost instantly on the spot, and a supply of water being speedily obtained, eight engines set actively to work, and in about an hour and a half the fire was entirely subdued. The premises of Messrs. Roake and Varty, booksellers, next to Messrs. Warren's, narrowly escaped. The blacking manufacture was much damaged, but the owners will not suffer, as they are insured, it was stated, for the sum of £4000 in the Phoenix, and £2000 in the Sun fire-offices. The exact cause of the fire is not yet known.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN ONE FAMILY.—On Tuesday a most singular attempt at suicide was made by a man of the name of Dobell, a leather-dresser, residing in Elim-street, Long-lane, Bermondsey. What attracts particular interest to the attempt at self-destruction arises from the fact, that about a year ago a brother of this individual, a respectable butcher in Bermondsey-street, drank a large quantity of arsenic, and, taking an opportunity to go up stairs as if to clean himself, nearly separated his head from the trunk with a large knife. Hardly two months elapsed after the inquest when another brother, a leather-dresser, living in Crosby-row, Long-lane, was found in a dying state in bed, having swallowed an immense quantity of arsenic. He was taken to Guy's Hospital, but did not live long after his arrival there. It appears that in the case on Tuesday, Mrs. Dobell had gone out on some trifling errand, and upon her return home found her husband in dreadful agony, and nearly insensible. A surgeon was called in, who ascertained that Dobell had also taken a large dose of arsenic, and that his life was in imminent danger. Having applied the usual remedies, he was afterwards taken to the workhouse. Dobell was so exhausted as to be unable to speak, and therefore to explain what could have induced the attempt on his life.

RUSSIAN EXACTNESS.—The Emperor Paul of Russia, having ordered that certain retail shops should all be numbered "No. 1, &c.," forthwith every shop bore on its front "No. 1, &c." Such was the Emperor's order, and it was literally obeyed; for the Russians are literal people. One day a mandate was issued that no man should walk the streets at night without a lantern. A doctor set out on his rounds, attended by a servant carrying a lantern. The police allowed the servant to pass, but arrested the Doctor!

MR. W. S. ALDERTON, of Wolverhampton, has invented a screw button, which to bachelors are especially valuable. They will also enable married men to be independent of their better halves for setting a button either on waistcoat or trowsers. Nothing more is required than to make a hole in the cloth, and the button is screwed on instantaneously.

A shopkeeping surgeon in Walworth, advertises for a "retail assistant," who will not object to open, shut, and clean the shop, and "provide his own sleeping apartment out of the house." The "salary" to be "progressive." And to leave himself ample room to increase it the worthy surgeon proposes to begin at *three pounds a quarter*!

A COOL HAND.—A young neck-or-nothing Oxonian having prevailed on his uncle to accompany him in his gig to Oxford, in passing through Kensington, the old gentleman observed he had paid his nephew a great compliment, for that was only the *fifth* time he had ever been in a gig in his life. The nephew replied, that his horse beat him *hollow*, for he had never been in one at all before that day.

YANKEE IDLENESS.—There is a boy in New Orleans so lazy, that he writes "Andrew Jackson" thus:—"aew Jaksn." Another ingenious youth spells "Psalm Books" as follows:—"Sam Bux." As a set off for this laziness, however, we ought to mention the case of an industrious lad in New Bedford, who, when he comes across the word "Funds," spells it "Plhundz" Isn't it phunny?—*American Paper.*

FISHING WITH SLEDGE HAMMERS.—A person writing from Frankfort, Kentucky, to an Eastern editor, states a new mode of fishing which is practised in the small streams of Kentucky during low water. It is termed "sledge hammering," and is performed by a man wading about with a sledge hammer on his shoulder, and to every rock which he approaches he gives a violent blow with his hammer. The stunned fish rise from beneath the rock to the surface and are basketed.

SINGULAR EPITAPH.—Sir Horatio Palavieini was collector of the Pope's taxes in England in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death and the change of religion that ensued, he took the liberty of keeping the money himself, and settling in England. He was possessor of the estate and house at Baberham, near Cambridge. In a MS. of Sir John Crewe, a great antiquary, was the following epitaph:—

Here lies Horatio Palavieini
Who robbed the Pope to lend the Queen.
Was a thief: a thief!—Thou liest;
Whie? he robbed but Antichrist.
His death with bosome swept from Bab'ram
Into the bosome of oulde Abraham:
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Beelzebub."

Many have intellect only for learning, and none for the common affairs of life. How many animals walk badly but climb admirably.

BANKRUPT LAW EXPLAINED.—"Sambo, what your 'pinion of dat bankrupt law?'" "Tink him fass rate, Pompey. I imply for de application myself." "Just explain him principles." "Why, you see here now; just lend me dat dollar you got for white washing" (Pompey hands him the money, and Sambo deliberately puts it in his pocket). "Dere den," says Sambo, "now I owes de shoemaker tree shilling, and you half a dollar, besides the grocer's bill; now, dis half dollar is all the property I got; I divides him according to de debts." Pompey—"I take dat half dollar back." Sambo (with amazement)—"Do you tink this child green?" "I'm a bankrupt! you gets your shar wid do odder creditors!"

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—Against the regular disease there are several good antidotes; the following prescription will answer as well as any:—Take of prussic acid four ounces, of extract of deadly nightshade and of extract of aconite half an ounce, of arsenic in powder an ounce and a half. Mix and drink down at one gulp. In a few seconds the hydrophobia will be at an end.

GLASS.—Who, when he first saw the sand or ashes by a casual intension of heat melted into a metallic form, rugged with excrescences and clouded with impurities, would have imagined that in this shapeless lump lay concealed so many conveniences of life as would in time constitute a great part of the happiness of the world? Yet by some such fortuitous liquification was mankind taught to procure a body at once in a high degree solid and transparent, which might admit the light of the sun, and exclude the violence of the wind; which might extend the sight of the philosopher to new ranges of existence, and charm him at one time with the unbounded extent of material creation, and at another with the endless subordination of animal life, and what is of yet more importance, might supply the decay of nature, and succour old age with subsidiary light. Thus was the first artificer in glass employed without his knowledge or expectation. He was facilitating and prolonging the enjoyment of light, enlarging the avenues of science, and conferring the highest and most lasting pleasures; he was enabling the student to contemplate nature, and the beauty to behold herself.—*Dr. Johnson.*

THE COURTIER AND THE DERVISE.—The favourite of a Sultan threw a stone at a poor Dervise, who had requested alms. The insulted Santon dared not to complain, but carefully searched for and preserved the pebble, promising himself, if he should find an opportunity, sooner or later, to throw it in his turn at this imperious and pitiless wretch. Some time after he was told the favourite was disgraced, and, by the order of the Sultan, led through the streets on a camel, exposed to the insults of the populace. On hearing this the Dervise ran to fetch his pebble, but, after a moment's reflection, cast it into a well. "I now perceive," said he, "that we ought never to seek revenge, when our enemy is powerful, for then it is imprudent; nor when he is involved in calamity, for then it is mean and cruel."

DID YOU EVER?—Did you ever know a man who did not laugh at his own jokes, and tell the point of his story twice; or scandal lose in the retailing; a patent that was not sure to make a fortune, or one in a thousand that ever did? Did you ever know a sportsman undervalue his gun or undermeasure his leaps, or an author under-rate his abilities? Did you ever know a punster who was not a bore, a lover that was not an ass, a murderer who was not "a lion," or a beau that was not monkey? Did you ever see a little man who was not vain, or a "great man" who was not little? Did you ever hear an argument on religion or politics conducted with good temper, or one upon political economy that was conclusive? Did you ever go up in a balloon without a qualm; through the Thames Tunnel without a shrug; or over Waterloo Bridge (if a shareholder) without a sigh? Did you ever see a Poyais bond paid; ascertain the use of a pig tail: receive an invitation to tea from a mummy; or understand how Joint-Stock Banks can pay interest upon deposits? Did you ever know old Simpson stand still at Vauxhall, or cut a thick slice of ham there? Did you ever see live mutton or a dead donkey? Lastly—Did you ever walk arm in arm with your shadow, and get prosecuted for picking its pocket?

POSTSCRIPT.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS OFFICE,

Saturday Evening, Six o'Clock.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

Telegraphic despatches, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have just been received; and we hasten to lay before our readers the following important extracts, which contain the gist of the intelligence:—

CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TREATY.

The Indian Mail has arrived at Marseilles, and announces that the Emperor of China has accepted the treaty of peace of the 29th of August, and has engaged to ratify it as soon as notice of the ratification of it by her Britannic Majesty shall have been received. His Imperial Majesty proposes sending an ambassador to London.

Half of the first instalment of the indemnity has been paid, and confided to the Blonde frigate for conveyance to England.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.

A steamer has come directly from Nanking to Suez, to bring this news; it had on board Mr. Malcolm, Secretary of the English Legation thereof. The English fleet will winter at Chusan, where vast works are undertaken to make the island healthy.

The British land and sea forces still remained at Nanking.

SPAIN.

BARCELONA, Nov. 30.

The English ship-of-war *Formidable* was wrecked yesterday, near the mouth of the Llobregat. The *Gassendi* was sent this morning to take her off the sand-bank, on which she was fixed. The success is uncertain; but a part of the material will be saved.

Barcelona is about to capitulate with the Regent. The Junta has ordered the free corps to lay down their arms at Atarrazanas.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—On Thursday the Queen felt perfectly recovered from the cold her Majesty had been labouring under for these some days back, and Sir James Clark has been relieved from his attendance at the castle. Her Majesty did not leave the castle during the day. Preparations were being made for the departure of the Queen to Windsor.

HER MAJESTY'S RETURN FROM WALMER CASTLE TO WINDSOR.

—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite leave Walmer at an early hour this morning *en route* for Windsor Castle, *via* Canterbury, Rochester, Dartford, and Blackheath. Mr. Whitmarsh, of the Green Man Hotel, Blackheath, has received the command of the Earl of Jersey, the Master of the Horse, to have relays of post-horses for four carriages-and-four awaiting her arrival, at a quarter before two, when, it is expected, her Majesty will alight for a short time. Her Majesty will depart from thence to Windsor, escorted by a detachment of the 8th Hussars, through Greenwich, Deptford, New-cross, Peckham, &c., to the Great Western Railway, where a special train will be in attendance for the reception of her Majesty and suite.

Several of the Cabinet Ministers visited Sir Robert Peel this morning. We understand the right hon. baronet and Lady Peel intend leaving town for their seat at Drayton Manor.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor Castle next week, but the day is not yet appointed. At this council a proclamation will be agreed upon for summoning Parliament to meet for the despatch of business.

The nineteenth anniversary of the London Mechanics' Institution was celebrated last evening by a concert of vocal and instrumental music. Long before the hour at which the concert was announced to commence, the large theatre of the institution was filled in every part by a highly-respectable audience—a great portion of whom were ladies.

It is stated that Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., with the greater part of the troops at present employed in China, will forthwith return to India; and that the command-in-chief will be entrusted to Major-General Lord Saltoun, G.C.H., C.B., at least until the payment of the twenty-one millions of dollars stipulated in the late treaty. The force under his lordship's orders will consist of a brigade at Chusan, a small garrison at Amoy, and two battalions (British), with artillery, at Hong-Kong, where, it is expected that the head-quarters will be established.

On Thursday, the Bank of England published the customary notice to lend money on the deposit of Exchequer-bills, India bonds, and bills of exchange during the shutting of the books for the payment of the dividends. The rate of interest to be charged is the same as that

of the last quarter, namely, 3*1/2* per cent. per annum, and the money to be returned on or before the 17th of January. Promissory notes falling due by that day are also to be lodged with the securities, in order to avoid any difficulty respecting the precise time the Bank can reclaim the money.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday evening, as the Rev. Wm. Bathurst was delivering his customary Wednesday evening lecture at St. Giles's church, Oxford, his bands by some means got caught in the flame of the candle lighted at the side of the pulpit. Immediately, to the great consternation of the congregation, his face was enveloped in flames. Fortunately, however, he had the presence of mind to envelope his face in the velvet hangings of the pulpit, which had the effect of extinguishing the flames, not, however, till his neck-cloth had also caught fire and his face was dreadfully burnt. Prompt assistance was given, and the rev. gentleman conveyed out of church.

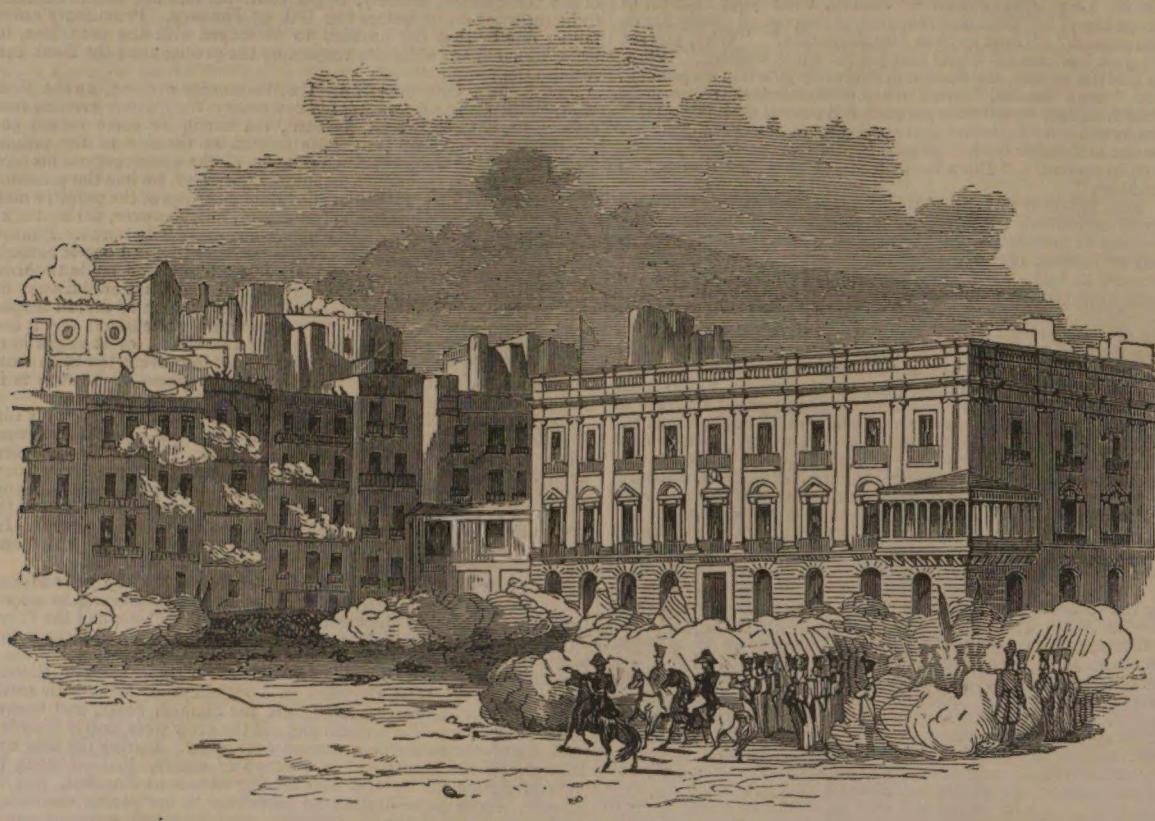
On Tuesday evening last an atrocious attempt was made to throw the London mail train off the Birkenhead and Chester Railway, by placing a large beam of wood, called a sleeper, about 9 feet in length, in such a position as to come in contact with the engine; and it had actually penetrated the engine, but not the boiler, or it might have burst. The injury was not so extensive as to prevent the train from passing to its destination. A fellow of the name of Morton is in custody on the charge of having been guilty of this wicked act.

On Friday morning, at twelve o'clock, two privates of the 1st Life Guards, now stationed at Hyde-park Barracks, Knightsbridge, were taken to the strong-room for being drunk. One of the prisoners wrenched several strong iron bars from the window of the room where they were confined, opened the casement, and, with one hand, laid hold of the sill of the next window, to endeavour to drop to the ground, but he missed his hold, and fell on the stone pavement. He was carried to the hospital of his regiment with both his thighs broken, and otherwise dreadfully bruised.

We regret to state that a collision took place on the river Mersey on Wednesday night last, nearly opposite the Magazines, in consequence of which two fine steamers, the Royal Victoria and the Prince of Wales, were seriously damaged, one life was lost, and three individuals were seriously injured.

FURTHER LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT SEA.—The *Richard* and *Ann*, bound from Corunna to Southampton, laden with cattle, encountered a storm just as she left the Spanish coast, and became almost a wreck. The captain and all the crew were nearly disabled; and one of the sailors was carried overboard. During the nine days fifty-one of the beasts, out of a cargo of eighty, died.—Among the vessels destroyed by the late terrific storm at Funchal, was the *Creole*, whose name became so notorious in our recent discussions with America.—Early on Sunday morning several pieces of wreck, apparently of a foreign vessel, about 150 tons burthen, were washed ashore on Cornel Mau. There was the main hatchway, part of a mast, and a few pieces of detached planks. On the hatch was cut "H. G. Niag, Net Y.E. 133 register." Same day part of the combings of a hatchway and a few deck planks, supposed to belong to the same vessel, were washed ashore near Machynys Bluff.—On Sunday night last, at Strangford, during a dreadful gale of wind from the south-west, a brig belonging to Newcastle, named the *Echo*, commanded by Mr. Evans, and a crew of seven persons, was totally lost on the Cannon Rocks, near the North and South Light, and four persons were drowned.—During the same night a valuable schooner named the *Hope*, of Liverpool, with a general cargo on board, foundered in the Channel. Those on board saved their lives by jumping into the stern-boat, which was in a few hours after picked up by a vessel, and landed safely at Strangford.—On Monday morning last, at Newhaven, a vessel, supposed about 30 tons burthen, was found totally wrecked, on the rocks under the cliff, westward of the harbour of this port. From the name of Manuel being painted in white letters on a quarter board, which was washed ashore in the course of the morning, she is supposed to be a French craft. All the crew are reported to have perished with the vessel.—At King's-road, near Bristol, on Wednesday morning last, a collision took place between the *Brilliant* steamer and the ship *William Miles*, whereby several persons nearly lost their lives.—By the barque *Venus*, which arrived at Antwerp on Tuesday last, the master reports having passed on the morning of Friday, the 16th of last month, the wreck of a large vessel, burnt to the water's edge. He bore round it several times for the purpose of discovering her name, but was unable to do so. The wreck was in lat. about 49, long. 8.—Among the accounts received by the Great Western steam-ship, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday morning, were those dated Nassau, October 22, and New Orleans, November 8, detailing the destruction of two vessels by fire—namely, the *Maid of Arkansas*, a steamer, and an American ship, the *Ceres*, Captain Cliffe, from Mobile to New York. That of the *Maid of Arkansas*, which is described to be a second-class steamer, took place at an early hour on the morning of the 3rd of last month, while on her voyage with passengers and a cargo of cotton bales to New Orleans. It happened off Carrollton, and the crew and passengers had great difficulty in escaping. The steamer was totally consumed. The loss of the other vessel, the *Ceres*, occurred on the 12th, off Cape Carnavarel. She was also laden with cotton, and was burnt to the water's edge. The captain saved the lives of those on board by running the vessel ashore on the west end of the Grand Bahama. She was insured for £2000. The Great Western also brings tidings of the loss of several other ships.—The *Trial*, a fine three-masted vessel, master's name *Le Blanc*, from Prince Edward's Island for St. John's, Newfoundland, went ashore on the night of the 3rd of November, at Pompkit, near Antigouish, and became a total wreck. All hands, amounting to 25 persons, perished.—On the 18th of the same month the ship *Eliza*, belonging to London, was driven, by a furious gale, off the east on to the south-east end of the island of Anticosta. About three hours after she slid off the rocks into the deep water, and sunk immediately. Two seamen, and a passenger named *Touton*, were drowned, the rest of the crew reached the shore. On the 3rd of the same month the ship *Mary*, of Sydney, was totally lost near Mani- dieu: the crew were saved. Amongst the other vessels wrecked are the *Shamrock*, on the Barnebas shoals; the *Curlew*, Capt. Ritchie, of Argyle; the barque *Resolution*, of London; the schooners *George* and *Empress*, and three others. The loss of the latter is stated to be £7000.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Friday.—*Robert Williamson</i*



BARCELONA—THE SQUARE OF THE PLAZA.

Spain has again been the scene of one of those outbursts of popular feeling which have before so frequently deluged her in blood, setting her brother against brother and father against son; stopping the progress of improvement, and impeding the advance of trade. As it seems at present doubtful what the results of the struggle may be, and as the public gaze is now anxiously directed to Barcelona, we at once give some illustrations which will assist our readers in forming a correct conception of the scene of action. This insurrection is the more to be regretted since it has commenced in a city like Barcelona, which, next to Madrid and Valencia, is certainly the largest, most industrious, and flourishing in Spain. Placed on the coast of Catalonia, in one of the finest provinces of this fine country, the people of Barcelona have always evinced a spirit of commercial industry, joined to the desire for political liberty. In the last wars the Catalonians made a gallant stand for the cause they espoused, and, when their country was invaded by Napoleon, the natives of this province of Spain displayed the most devoted heroism, making sacrifices of life

and property which told the intense sincerity of the feeling which prompted them. This square is the chief one in Barcelona, and has been the scene of many a Spanish bull feast and many an *auto-da-fé*. Of these wholesale butcheries the neighbouring convent of Dominicans contains some characteristic memorials. The walls of this building are ornamented with the portraits of no less than 500 heretics—their names inscribed beneath each figure—enduring the torment of the flames. They are surrounded by demons, drawn in all the hideous and grotesque shapes which imagination could suggest, who amuse themselves by torturing and devouring the unhappy victims who writhe in vain struggles to escape. As a set-off against these fearful memories thus lingering about the Square of the Plaza, there is one of a character as glorious to Spain as the others are disgraceful. It was here that Ferdinand and Isabella, surrounded by a crowd of proud and wondering courtiers, received at the hand of Columbus the tribute of the New World!



THE FIGHT AT THE RAMBLA, BARCELONA.

The Rambla is the chief street in Barcelona, and usually displays a scene far different from that which our artist has here had to depict. The Rambla is the public promenade and chief highway through the city, and, in place of troops and artillery drawn up in order of battle, its pavement is occupied under happier auspices by the light feet of some of the prettiest maidens in Spain. Here may usually be seen the bustle of business, mingled with the glitter of fashion. Stu-

dents in their dark habiliments and monstrous hats—officers in showy uniforms, the clergy—curates, cadets, vicars—priests in garments black, white, blue, and grey, their heads shaved bare at the crown and round the neck and temples—with men of business and Spanish ladies, are the usual figures seen in the Rambla. How this state of things has been varied by existing disturbances is shown in our engraving.

THE BARCELONA INSURRECTION.

The news from Barcelona continues to wear the most alarming aspect, and it appears that in the account which we gave last week of the outbreak we greatly underrated the disasters which attended it. We find in a Paris journal (*the National*) the following details of the conflict, by which it appears that the loss of life was much greater than was at first generally supposed. The account is contained in a letter from Barcelona, the date of which is not given, but it was doubtless on the 18th ult.:

"All the streets were barricaded. The troops have sustained great losses—two colonels, a lieutenant-colonel, six or seven commandants, 15 captains, and more than 100 inferior officers. The total amount of killed exceeds 500. The people have also lost great numbers. The bombardment from the fort of Montjuich has not done any great damage. The French Consul has afforded protection to his fellow-countrymen, and has also been serviceable to many Spaniards. The Junta has taken measures to preserve order. It grants, without hesitation, permission to all persons who do not belong to the town to leave it. The passport is in the following terms:—Junta of Barcelona—Suffer to pass out through St. Anthony's Gate Citizen.—The Nation and Liberty. It is the 3d battalion of National Guards that has suffered most from the fire of the troops. Zurbano in his sheep-skin jacket, as usual, determined to make himself conspicuous. He charged down the street of Fernando VII. at the head of the cavalry, but the charge was so badly executed that he lost a great many men, and received a *brasera* which nearly killed him. It is said that he has gone to Tarragona, to bring in the soldiers from that place."

Under the date of the 18th, the *Presse* has the following from Barce-

"The Burgos provincial regiment with Colonel Llegat at its head, has come into the town to join the insurgents. A report is current that Zurbano, with the fort of Montjuich. The insurgents were repulsed with some loss, the garrison of the fortress throwing at the same time a few shells into the town. The assailants were easily dispersed, and the Captain-General was enabled to re-occupy Montjuich. This was most important, as this point

this moment firing for the news which has arrived, that Saragossa has declared itself in favour of the insurrection."

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter received by Messrs. Grafton and Co., the gas contractors of Paris, from their agent at Barcelona, dated November 18:—

"The Provisional Junta is actively endeavouring to profit by a success which has taken it by surprise. It is sending emissaries to Saragossa, Valencia, and Tarragona, in the hope of being able to create a similar movement. Should it succeed, adieu to the ancient kingdom of Arragon! Spain will lose four of her richest provinces. The Junta has sent to us to express its satisfaction at the manner in which the service of lighting the streets was performed during the three days. The fact is, on Tuesday, and particularly Wednesday, the lamps were lighted amidst volleys of cannister shot, nor did we cease until the balls rolled about the lamp-posts. The inhabitants are hourly expecting the surrender of the celebrated fortress of Montjuich, which is situated upon a very high hill, commanding the town. On Wednesday we were honoured at the gasworks with a few shells, which fortunately burst in the air. You will probably be astonished at the ease with which the troops were vanquished. Alas! for weeks they had been almost starving, and when the conflict took place they had not an hour's provision in any of the barracks, and the National Guard is composed of the working classes, who are well armed, and have plenty of ammunition. When the troops capitulated they received from the town provisions and a month's pay. During the whole of the insurrection there was no political rallying cry. It was a deadly conflict between the troops and the National Guards, without reference to party or politics."

It appears that the heavy firing which was heard on the 18th, when our accounts of last week left Barcelona, arose from an attempt made by some troops of the Junta to cut off the communications of General Van Halen, with the fort of Montjuich. The insurgents were repulsed with some loss, the garrison of the fortress throwing at the same time a few shells into the town. The assailants were easily dispersed, and the Captain-General was enabled to re-occupy Montjuich. This was most important, as this point

commands the town. The shops were closed, and all business was at a stand still. Everybody was trying to conceal what was valuable, for the Junta would allow nobody to leave the town to the dismay of several capitalists and people of property who were about to emigrate.

A new Consultative Junta was formed on the 19th, composed of the most respectable and influential persons of the country; but this Junta will probably be overpowered by the partisans of the Republic, for notwithstanding what is stated in the new proclamation, it is certain that the democratic party intends to push the matter much further, and to proclaim eventually a Republic. The following document, in the original words of the proclamation, shows what the Junta now demands:—

"Union entre todos los Liberales. Abajo Espartero y su gobierno Cortes constituyentes: En Caso de Regencia, mas de uno. En Caso de enlace de la reina Isabel II, con espaldas: Justicia y Protección a la industria nacional."

Sueh, says the Junta, is its banner, and a curious one. It begins by calling for union among all *Liberales*, and then cries out "Down with Espartero and his Government!" It asks for the constituent Cortes, and then, in case there must be a Regency, that several persons shall compose it. Then, in case the Queen marries, she must have a Spaniard; and, finally, justice and protection for the national industry are insisted upon. This conceals clumsily the designs of the revolutionists. They would upset Espartero, and accept, perhaps, Don Francisco de Paula in a joint regency; and, as a *pis aller*, allow one of his sons to marry the unfortunate Queen, but only to await a fitting opportunity to destroy the monarchy in Spain altogether. The hatred of these rabid democrats to England is immense. They think that they have effectually put a stop to any commercial treaty.

The Junta affects to display great anxiety for the protection of property. On the 19th it ordered a man to be shot, convicted of pillage, and it threatens instant death for any one caught in the act of robbery.

At this date it was understood that the Republicans were urging the Junta to proclaim a Republic at once. The Deputy Llenor, ex-President of the Junta of Vigilance, had been appointed commander of the National Guards. His opinions are of a violent nature, and his nomination is expected to lead to the proclamation of a Republic.

DECLARATION OF THE DIRECTING JUNTA.

"Catalonians!—Public anxiety demands and even insists on having from this Junta a frank and sincere manifestation of the object to which our efforts and our sacrifices tend. The demand is a just one and we shall proceed to state to you, with all the purity of our sentiments, the symbol or motto which from this moment we mark on our banner, in the benevolent shadow of which there will not be a single liberal Spaniard who will not abjure all miserable party differences, and who, with the faith and enthusiasm inspired by the sacred name of liberty and justice, will not be prepared to join us in ensuring our independence, our prosperity, and our glory, Union amongst all *Liberales*; the overthrow of Espartero and his Government; the constituent Cortes; in the event of Regency, more than one Regent; in case of the marriage of Queen Isabella II, a Spanish Prince; justice and protection for national industry. Such are the motto and banner that we display, and to its triumph is attached that of Spain. The Junta does not think it necessary to expose the reasons upon which it finds its desires and its hopes, for they are unhappily known to all classes of the Spanish people; they are the perfidy of the Government; our visible and ruinous decadency, the menaces of tyranny, and, above all, the universal discontent, the clamour which is re-echoed in all parts of the Peninsula against the dark and wicked machinations of a fatal and abominable Government. We desire liberty, good laws, and a good system of government. We desire liberty, good laws, and a good system of government, and, with such a noble end in view, for objects so sacred, we will contend with ardour and constancy till death. Courageous Catalonians, valiant and free army, all you Spaniards who hate tyranny, join yourselves with confidence and firmness to freehearts, and hoist with us the flag on which are inscribed the fine hopes of a people so frequently sacrificed and sold. Let us break the charm of the fatality which causes the misfortune of our country, and consolidate once for all peace, repose, public justice, liberty, the condition of the labouring classes, and the grandeur of this unhappy nation."

Constitucional of Barcelona, of the 19th ult., says:

"We have been informed from good sources of the intentions of General Van Halen with respect to this capital. He does not intend to attack the city, unless attacked himself; and, should that occur, he promises to give notice of his intention to the foreigners who may be there, granting them a certain delay. No couriers have arrived. It is supposed that they have been kept back by the Captain-General."

The *Papagayo* of Barcelona states that the daughters of General Van Halen were arrested by the people as they were about to embark, and were placed at the disposal of the Junta.

The *Gazette de France* contains a letter from Perpignan, dated Nov. 20, in which it is stated that the Provisional Junta of Barcelona had ordered that any person found guilty of robbery, even to the slightest extent, should be immediately shot, and that the same punishment should be inflicted upon butchers, bakers, or other dealers, taking advantage of the insurrection to raise the prices of provisions. According to this letter the insurgents held the wife of Zurbano, and the entire family of another general as hostages, with a menace of cruel reprisals in the event of any further attack from the troops. It is added, that in the insurrection 300 of the troops and 200 of the populace were killed, and that amongst the dead was the son of Zurbano.

Barcelona, Nov. 21, Five p.m. Our position becomes daily more precarious. General Van Halen is making preparations to bombard Barcelona. In answer to the demand addressed to him yesterday by the French Consul, who went to the headquarters of the Captain-General, in order to be able to take precautions on behalf of 3000 Frenchmen in this town, General Van Halen has just replied both to the English and French Consuls, that he had made up his mind to bombard the town without delay. The British Consul immediately warned his countrymen, numbering about forty, to embark, but Mr. Lesseps, the French Consul, protested strongly against this intention of the Captain-General, declaring that he was quite unable to afford a refuge to the French subjects, for there was only one brig of war in the port, which was quite insufficient to receive them, the more especially as since the breaking out of the insurrection the family of General Van Halen, as well as of several other Spaniards, had taken refuge on board the *Meleenger*, under shelter of the French flag. If Barcelona should be saved the horrors of a bombardment it will be owing to the firm language of the French Consul. A new municipality has been formed this day, composed chiefly of men of the party which has just triumphed.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DIRECTING JUNTA TO THE ARMY.

"Brave citizens of all ranks in the army!—Perfidious creatures—bastard children of Spain—spread in every direction reports of the disunion and hatred which they allege to exist between the people and the soldiers now in Barcelona.* Atrocious and insidious imposture, happily contradicted by palpable facts, and by the unquestionable testimony of the entire population and of the military, who enjoy amongst us peace, consideration, respect, and assistance supplied to them by the Junta. The soldiers of the battalions of Almansa, of Guadalascara, of Africa and America, those of the artillery and of the 12th corps of cavalry, can testify this."

"History will have a fine page when it mentions this sublime act and grandeur of soul. After the conflict Barcelona embraced its adversaries by displaying for them a just sentiment of affection. Such are the sentiments and character of the liberalism of the Barcelonese!"

"By day and by night the soldiers pass to and fro in this capital with security and with every guarantee. He who says the contrary is an impostor. (Qy. liar.) Order and good harmony exist in Barcelona between the military and population. Let the calumniators come here! Let them make the strictest personal inquiries! They will be eye-witnesses of the care bestowed on the soldier, and the tranquillity he enjoys. Similar treatment is reserved for all those who shall come and range themselves under the banner of the Junta.

"What do you then expect valiant soldiers? Come and receive the kiss of your countrymen, and recognise at last the iron hand which wishes to plunge us in the most degrading misery."

(Here follow the signatures of the Junta.)

"Barcelona, Nov. 21."

PROCLAMATION OF THE JUNTA ANNOUNCING THE NAMES OF THE CONSULTATIVE JUNTA.

"The following is a list of members elected by the electors of the different quarters of the city to compose our wise, just, and paternal Consultative Junta, whose names, written in letters of gold, we shall bequeath to posterity. Henceforth we shall fearlessly pursue the perilous enterprise which our patriotic ardour has undertaken. Yes, the wholesome instructions of the Consultative Junta and its wise counsels will lead us, doubtless, to our safety and prosperity. We may truly state that while we weep for so many unhappy victims we triumph! We have accomplished the revolution of the 15th of November; and, if our feeble forces have for a moment made us tremble for the result, we shall say with pride, 'With the support and intelligence of our Junta we are certain of victory.' What greater glory can there be, what greater happiness than thus to reap together the same laurels! Such is our opinion, Barcelonese!"

(Signed)

"Barcelona, Nov. 21."

The *Imparcial* of Barcelona of the 22nd ultimo, gives an article from Tarragona, dated Nov. 20, stating that a deputation had left that place for Barcelona to concert with the Junta, and that the people of Tarragona had announced that, if any attempt were made to bombard Barcelona, they and all Catalonia would rush to the plain round the capital and oppose the troops with desperation.

According to the *Emancipation* of Toulouse, as soon as the insurrection at Barcelona was known at Igualda, the National Guard assembled and took up arms in the cause of liberty. The guards at Reus have also declared their determination to support their brethren of Barcelona. Two battalions of Esparteroists which were in this town received orders to join the army

"About 1700 men were left in the town after Van Halen's retreat, refusing to follow him, or were cut off by the populace."

of Van Halen, but the militia and the people opposed their departure, and compelled them to remain in the barracks.

One important item of our present news is the prorogation of the Cortes, on the 22nd, by a decree of the Regent. The act of prorogation of the Cortes is generally but a prelude to the dissolution, and it looked as if the Regent intended to resort to the latter measure when he had completed his task at Barcelona.

The following telegraphic despatch, which has just reached the French Government, was received by extraordinary express in London from Paris on Wednesday morning:—

"Ollon and the environs have recognised the Junta."

"BARCELONA, Nov. 24.

"The bombardment which was to have commenced at noon, has been suspended. The Junta has had a conference with Van Halen, who demands the release of the regiments prisoners. The French and other foreigners have embarked on board the French ships. The consuls of the French powers have protested: those of England and France were still on shore."

"Nov. 25.

"The city is still threatened with bombardment. The National Guard have consented that the regiments taken prisoners should rejoin Van Halen without arms. The foreigners still remain on board the French vessels. Campredon has recognised the Junta. Terradas has failed in the Lamourdin."

This express brings us accounts from Madrid to the 24th November. No fresh intelligence had been received from the provinces. All was tranquil at Madrid. A report prevailed at Madrid that Mr. Aston had sent despatches of a very urgent nature to Gibraltar, which were supposed to relate to the same demonstration on the part of the English navy in regard to the events of Barcelona.

"PERPIGNAN, Nov. 25.

"The insurrection of the Lamourdin has commenced; the peasants are rising at the voice of Terradas. He has stopped the diligence between

Jonquera and Figueras, and taken the letters and journals. He has issued a proclamation to the Catalonians. Barcelona was still in the same state."

We learn from the Paris papers of Tuesday that the French Government received telegraphic despatches on the afternoon of that day, by which it appears that all the towns whose adhesion to the Barcelona movement had been announced have returned to their allegiance to the Queen's Government. General Van Halen, with his army, occupied Gracia Sorna, and Sanz. The three members of the Consultative Junta had taken flight on the French territory.

Advices from Figueras of the 23rd state that order was quite restored by the energetic conduct of the mayor. Girona had also returned to its duty.

Terradas, who, with 50 armed men had stopped the diligence near Jonquera, was hotly pursued. Definitively it appears, from these last despatches, that the insurrection was entirely confined to the town of Barcelona.

The Bayonne telegraph announces complete tranquillity in the Basque provinces, and in Aragon.

Montjuich will be the rock of the Barcelona insurgents, who had the inconceivable folly to allow this stronghold to remain in the power of the troops, although we now learn that it has been two days deprived of provisions, and defended only by two companies. The Captain-General will now confine the insurrection to the wall of Barcelona, and we should not be surprised if the insurgents capitulate before Espartero's wrath falls upon them.

"BARCELONA, Nov. 26.

Llinas having no longer the confidence of the people, has been dismissed from the command of the armed force, and has taken refuge on board the Meleager. Brigadier Durando, a Piedmontese officer of merit, has taken the command. There is a question of attacking Van Halen.

On the 21st, at Valencia, the National Guard had forced the troops to take refuge in the citadel, but on the 22nd the revolt was tranquillized of its own accord for want of a leader. The Captain-General, Pedro Chacon, had returned to Valencia.

mander-in-chief—came off on the 20th, attended by a numerous train of mandarins of various classes, to pay their respects to the plenipot, admiral, and general. The Cornwallis was the appointed place of meeting. A steamer was in attendance on them to take them from the shore to the flag-ship. When they stepped from the shore to the steamer they were saluted with three guns from the Cornwallis, the number they fire themselves on such occasions. When they came on board the big ship they were met at the gangways by two naval captains and the secretary of legation, who conducted them aft to the poop, on the quarter-deck, where the plenipot, admiral, and general stood as stiff as crutches, in the full dress and toggery of their offices. When the fokies approached near, our big-wigs advanced a couple of steps towards them with majestic mien, the fokies chin-chinned, the Englese took off their castors and bowed, and, when both parties were sufficiently approximated, they shook paws most cordially, and then retired to the cabin to rest after so much labour. The marines were drawn up on the quarter-deck as a guard of honour, the seamen dispersed around the upper deck, and the ship was full of naval officers, all in their full uniforms, which gave everything a brilliant appearance. When they came on the side they had not time to recover from the dazzling effect of what they saw, when the band struck up 'God save the Queen,' and completed their bewilderment. They were really astonished and amazed. They were afterwards shown round the ship which they admired and wondered at much: you may fancy people who never before saw anything larger than one of their own junks, brought for the first time to see a line-of-battle ship. They had some tiffin, at which some of the mandarins got drunk on cherry cordial and brandy, and all then left highly delighted and pleased. Our people went a few days after to return the visit of the Celestials. They were received in a joss-house outside the city wall. Nothing worthy of notice occurred. They had a guard of Tartar soldiers, a whole host of mandarins, a band and a tiffin of sweetmeats and sancho. A good deal of ceremony. This may give you some idea of the meeting."



FIGHTING AT THE GATE, BARCELONA.

In this engraving we give a sketch of one of many such scenes which Barcelona has displayed during the last fortnight. The Catalonians have always been celebrated for their courage, and in most Spanish popular struggles the women have not failed to risk all the dangers of actual fight. Where the fray has been the thickest there have been Spanish women found. In the present instance this has again occurred.

Our news columns have afforded particulars of the scene above given. It is but a specimen of those now occurring, and will serve to give some notion of those struggles in which the turbulent passions of the Spanish people are so constantly involving them—passions which misery and death, the inevitable results, would appear unequal to subdue or even control.



CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

Feeling, as we always do, anxious to gratify the curiosity of our readers, by obtaining for their entertainment sketches of everything novel and amusing, even when they occur in the most distant regions of the habitable globe, we herewith present our friends with the sketch of an event which took place on board her Majesty's good ship Cornwallis, lying in the Chin-Keang-foo river, and which is made interesting, not so much on account of our recent victories in that quarter, as being descriptive of the habits, manners, and personal demeanour of our

newly-acquired Celestial allies in their diplomatic character, and a living sample of whom may be shortly expected at the Court of St. James. We are indebted to a quondam barbarian (but now, in the Chinese parlance, the officer of a "most honorable nation") for the accompanying pictorial embellishment, and to one of her Majesty's naval officers for the letter-press description:—

"Three high mandarins—the Emperor's uncle Yung; the governor of these two provinces, Elepoo; and the Tartar general, Isaphen, com-



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Nov. 30, 1840.

Mon cher Monsieur,—The near approach of the new year has given to all our Parisian magazines an additional activity. Go where you will, everything gives token of the *jour de l'an*. In the shops long waves of gauze, rustling and sparkling in the midst of bronzes, of gold, of chrysal, and of porcelain; cashmeres descending from their lofty stages, and spread upon vast tables, to display their magnificent arabesques; flowers and precious stones—all speak of that season of festivity and happiness which is nowhere so well and, I may add, so kindly observed as in Paris. Truly may I call these things the forerunners of the *jour de l'an*, as we shall soon see the commencement of that series of wonders which Parisian industry elaborates all one year to celebrate the opening of another—wonders upon which taste is powerless to pronounce, and which it is equally only the power of the press to decry. To return, however, to the dresses of our Parisian beauties, and which we had almost overlooked in the bustle and excitement occasioned by other matter incidental to the season, I should remark that no very striking alteration has yet taken place in the style or fashion of our belles since I last wrote to you; and I should have been at a loss for a subject, had there not appeared within the last two or three days one of the most elegant camails which can be conceived. This is of black velvet; the front bordered by a wide quilling of passementerie, four fingers wide at the bottom, but diminishing in width as it approaches towards the upper part. The bottom, and that part of it which surrounds the neck, are trimmed with the same passementerie, disposed in designs of a thousand different forms, and interspersed with rows of braiding. There is nothing else talked about, if we except the appearance of a very elegant paletot Russe in one of our select circles, and it is said that this advent is likely to work a complete revolution in the fashions of our Crispins, which have already become somewhat common. I remarked this paletot upon several of our most beautiful women, particularly upon Madame H. L., whose patronage stamps every thing she wears as possessing the charm of being uncommon and in the purest taste. I recommend you to give a drawing of this beautiful article, which, I think you will agree with me, deserves all the encomiums I have bestowed upon it. I have nothing else that strikes me as particularly new here, and I shall, therefore, leave you until next week, when you will hear further from

HENRIETTE DE B.

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE GUNS AT THE TOWER.—On Monday afternoon five brass cannon, captured by the British, during the Chinese war, happily just terminated, arrived in a barge from the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, and were landed on the Tower-wharf. Four of the guns are of large calibre, one of them being a 63-pounder, and the bore about 20 inches. All of them are splendid specimens of workmanship, and do not appear to have seen much service.

ROBBERY OF THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.—An unusual bustle was excited in the City in the course of Monday, in consequence of an extensive robbery committed upon the London Joint Stock Bank by one of the junior clerks of the establishment, named Edwin John Jordan. He is described as a tall thin young man, and had been sent out on Saturday to collect the amount of the checks, and received at the Bank of England eighteen notes for £1000 each, one for £500, one £300, one for £200, two for £100 each, three for £50 each, two for £40 each, two for £30 each, one for £20, and one for £5; total, £19,715. On Tuesday night we received information that nearly the whole of the property had been restored. Shortly after Jordan absconded he wrote to a friend upon the subject, expressing his regret at what he had done, and his willingness to restore the property, and in answer thereto an advertisement from his friend appeared in the papers of Tuesday, urging him to do so without delay. Whether, however, he waited to see that advertisement appears uncertain, as it is not at all known where he is; but, at all events, in the course of the latter part of Tuesday the sum of £19,415 was sent by him to one of his friends, who forthwith delivered the same into the hands of Mr. Ambrose Moore, one of the directors, and Mr. Pollard, the manager of the bank, about nine o'clock on Tuesday night. The amount advertised as stolen is £19,715; consequently a deficiency of £300 is unaccounted for.



CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.—Thomas Suter Auckland, B.A., of St. John's College, has been recently elected a fellow of Clare Hall, on the Philpot foundation; and John Spurgin, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, a fellow on the Borage foundation. The following gentlemen have been admitted scholars of St. Peter's College:—Dickenson, Fitzpatrick, Golding, Parry, Smith, Stow, Suffield, Thompson; and also Druse, Hodgson, Howes, Woolley. Prizes were adjudged for mathematics to Thompson, and for classics to Stow, Suffield, Thompson, *Æq.*

From the charge of the Bishop of Chester it appears that within the last twelve years upwards of 170 new churches have been built within this diocese alone; by far the greater number being additional to those previously existing. The increase of accommodation appears to be—Cheshire upwards of 21,000 sittings; in Lancashire, 90,000 sittings; and in Westmorland, nearly 50,000.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has promised £500 towards the endowment of a church, proposed to be erected on the Dicker Common near Hailsham, Sussex, should his life be mercifully spared until the church is completed.

The Rev. Dr. Coles, of Trinity College, Cambridge, late curate of Hampstead, and the Rev. T. E. Whytt, M.A., curate of St. James's church, Clerkenwell, have announced themselves as candidates for the rectory of St. James's church, Duke's-place, City, vacant by the lamented death of the Rev. Dr. Povah. The living is in the gift of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenant: Hon. C. St. Clair (1837), Flag Lieutenant to Sir D. Milne, Baronet, Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, to the rank of Commander. Mate: George T. C. Smith (1835), late of the *Orestes*, to the rank of Lieutenant. Assistant-Surgeon: M. West, of the *Winchester*, to act as Surgeon of the *Lily*. Clerk: W. Bateman, Secretary's Clerk to Sir W. Parker, to the rank of Purser.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captains: George F. Rich, late of the *Calcutta*, re-appointed to the Queen, his former ship, in the Mediterranean, with the flag of Sir E. Owen; Charles W. Hotham, to the *Gorgon* steam frigate. Lieutenants: C. J. P. Glinn, to the *Camperdown*, vice *Carman*, promoted; R. W. Twiss, to the *St. Vincent*, vice *Villiers*; E. A. Inglefield, to the *Samarang*; G. Leary, to the *Sky-lark*. Purser: W. S. Hooper (acting), to the *Samarang*. Chaplain: Rev. W. F. Snowe, to the *Pique*, vice Marshall. Assistant Surgeons: A. Slight, Dr. J. Walsh, J. W. Moffat, and Dr. E. Johnson (additional), to the *Illustrious*; J. J. Acheson, C. Smith, and T. Crawford, to the *Dublin*; G. St. George Bower, to the *Minden*; L. Campbell (additional), J. Frindlay, and J. Davidson, to the *Madagascar*. Master: J. F. Loney (acting), to the *Samarang*. Mates: R. M'Kinley Richardson, to the *Resistance*; A. Wodehouse and R. H. Mends, to the *Excellent*; H. T. W. Chesshyre, to the *Pique*. Second Masters: W. D. Beach, to the *Vernon*; T. Griffith, to the *Megara*, vice *Fuller*; J. Richards, to the *Samarang*. Master's Assistant: Henry Brown, to the *Samarang*. Midshipmen: C. E. Rowley, to the *Aig Court*; George Stratton, from the *Indus*, to the *Frolic*. Volunteers First Class: W. R. Bent, to the *Lucifer*; H. Montagu, to the *Vanguard*; J. Marryatt, to the *Samarang*; G. B. Keene, to the *St. Vincent*; John Clark Soady, to the *Wasp*. Clerk: Charles Richards, to the *Samarang*. First Engineer: G. Watson, to the *Geyser* steamer.

WARRANTS.—Gunners: W. Reid, to the *Ocean*; W. Stewart, to the *Samarang*.

COAST GUARD.—Lieutenant W. Southey; H. A. Finucane, to Cromarty; Lieutenant Marcus Knox. Removal: Lieutenant Harry Hill, from 48 tower to 39 tower.

SMYRNA, Nov. 9.—The French squadron, under Rear-Admiral La Susse, sailed hence on the 1st instant for Athens. It consisted of the two ships of the line, *Inflexible* and *Saint Petri*, the brig *la Fleche*, and the Fulton steamer. The *Fleche* returned to Smyrna on the 5th, after a short cruise along the coast, during which she rescued from a most perilous position the two English merchantmen, the *Isabel* and the *Trio*. The British corvette *Magicienne* arrived from Vouria on the 6th, and the *Indus* sail of the line from Malta on the 8th.

The *Gorgon* steam-vessel was commissioned at Woolwich, on Monday, by Captain Hotham; and Lieutenant Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Mr. Henry Baker, master, Mr. W. Coningwort, purser, Mr. John M'Donald, boatswain, and Mr. James Hinton, carpenter, have been appointed to her.

The *United Service Gazette* states that Admiral Sir Edward Owen, the naval commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, has been recalled from his command, owing to his having introduced an unpopular system of naval discipline on that station.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 17.—Her Majesty's ship *Cambridge*, 78, Captain E. Barnard, and *Warspite*, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, have been detained here nearly a fortnight by contrary winds. The *Cambridge* is to sail direct for England; the *Warspite* is to call at Cadiz, on her way, for the late Governor of Gibraltar, Sir Alexander Woodford, and family, who left a fortnight since in the Royal Tar steamer. Her Majesty's ship *Formidable*, 84, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., is expected to sail for Malta about the 21st, having been relieved on this station by her Majesty's ship *Rodney*, 92, Captain Robert Maunsell, C.B. The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, who arrived here from England in the *Warspite*, will take a passage to Malta in the *Formidable*. The French steam-frigate *Asmodée*, having on board his Royal Highness the Duke d'Aunale, arrived on the morning of the 15th from Lisbon, on her way to Algiers, where his Royal Highness is to join the regiment of which he is Lieutenant-Colonel. A royal salute was fired by the ships of war here on his arrival, and the yards were manned. The *Asmodée* sailed last evening with his Royal Highness for Algiers. Ships at Gibraltar:—*Rodney*, 92; *Formidable*, 84; *Cambridge*, 78; *Warspite*, 50; and steam-vessel *Lizard*.

MOVEMENTS.—The 69th have removed from Cork to Dublin. The 79th from Cork to Fermoy, to occupy the quarters of the 69th, for Dublin. The depot of the 68th for Perth, to winter. The entire of the 58th are now assembled at Chatham, and proceed in squads, escorting convicts to Botany Bay. More than twelve months will elapse before the entire corps leave England. The Cape will henceforth become regular quarters for a regiment of cavalry, to protect the frontiers. The 45th reserve at Kinsale is to be consolidated with the 1st batt. at Cork, and it is supposed will proceed to China. The *George the Fourth* arrived at St. Helena with the St. Helena Regiment on the 4th October, all well. The 65th proceed to Dublin, on being replaced by the 16th, whose quarters will be taken up by the 75th, on arriving from the Cape, where 150 of the privates have volunteered to the 91st. The *Sovereign* and *Nautilus* transports arrived at Portsmouth last week from Quebec, with two troops of the 7th Hussars on board, after a long passage of thirty-one days. Both ships landed the hussars and their horses; and, as they are sadly out of condition from being between decks so long, they are now quartered in the town for a few days, after which they proceed to Chichester. Three other transports, with the remainder of this regiment, are hourly expected.

WINCHESTER.—The battalion of Coldstream Guards left per railway on Tuesday. They are replaced by the 3rd battalion of Grenadier

Guards, under Colonel Hume, which are expected to remain here for some months. The 3rd battalion is nearly 600 strong, and have been recently at Manchester.

PORTSMOUTH.—The 2nd battalion of the 42nd arrived at the Gosport terminus on Saturday, and marched into Forton barracks until Wednesday, when they embarked on board the *Resistance*, for passage to Malta. A detachment also of the 88th arrived during the past week, and embarked in the same ship for Gibraltar. After landing the 42nd at Malta, the *Resistance* is expected to return to Gibraltar with the 88th, and bring home the 5th from the latter place. The *Repulse*, conveying upwards of 500 men of the 25th, under Colonel Young, arrived at Madras, August 29th; 143 men of the same corps, under Captain Peacock, arrived in the *Francis Smith* a fortnight before. The entire were quartered at Poonamalee, and were to move to Arcot, to await the arrival of the head-quarters from the Cape, which had been delayed in consequence of being sent to relieve Captain Smith, 27th, at Port Natal. Upon their arrival the regiment will muster 1300 bayonets, under Colonel Chambers, and move to Bangalore.

FUNERAL OF SIR JOHN WATERS.—The remains of Sir John Waters were on Monday deposited in a vault at the cemetery at Kensal-green. The lamented general had always expressed a desire that his funeral should be strictly private, and, on his decease, it was decided that members of his family only should attend. Two strangers, however, who, by their appearance and the feelings they manifested, had no doubt been companions in arms of the gallant general, attended at the chapel, and the earthly remains of one of the most gallant and meritorious officers of the army were lowered into the peaceful grave, in the presence of those with whom he had shared the perils and the honours at the fields of the Peninsula and Waterloo. [The strangers were Major-General Freemantle and Colonel Gurwood.]

It is rumoured that, owing to our late successes in China and Afghanistan, a considerable reduction in the army has been decided on at head-quarters. The reduction proposed for the present does not exceed 3000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 29.—The *Rotterdam Packet*, of Aberdeen, was wrecked on Haisborough Sand on the 24th inst.; crew saved.

GOOLE, Nov. 28.—The *Integrity* founded on the Lynn Well on the 19th inst., with all hands.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The *Cristine Cecilia*, from Praesto to Hull, put into Christianssand on the 12th inst., leaky, and must discharge.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.—The *Xenophon*, hence to Hull, got ashore to the N.E. of the lighthouse yesterday, but was assisted off and proceeded. The ice is quite firm at the bar.

WISBY, Nov. 10.—The *Frithiof*, from Christianstadt to London, got ashore at the Rohneholm, on the east coast of this island, on the 3rd inst., and is expected to become a wreck; part of the cargo saved. The *Victor*, from Christianstadt for London, got ashore on the 4th instant, near the same place, and is expected to become a wreck; part of the cargo saved.

ELSINEUR, Nov. 22.—The *Elizabeth* and *Catherine*, from Memel to Newport, put in here on the 20th inst., with loss of bowsprit, &c., having been in contact with the *St. Harlampy*, of St. Petersburg. The *Elizabeth*, of Hartlepool, is putting back, still leaky.

HAMBURG, Nov. 25.—The river is covered with ice beyond Schluau; the light-ship off that place has quitted her station.

ALBORG, Nov. 23.—The *Mary Turcan*, from St. Petersburg to Liverpool, has put in here with loss of mainmast and considerable damage, and will discharge to repair.

DANTZIC, Nov. 21.—The *George Clark*, from Copenhagen to the Baltic, which went ashore on the 2nd inst., will be brought into the harbour overland.

PILAU, Nov. 20.—The *Blossom*, from Königsberg, is ashore on the Heerdgrunde. The *Caroline Marle*, from ditto, is on shore near Peise.

SANDHANN, Nov. 17.—The *Wilhelmina* got ashore on the Lang-rocks near the Rokubles Reef, on the 15th inst., and is totally lost.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 22.—The *Juifrow Elizabeth*, from Holbeck to Amsterdam, has put into Arendal leaky, and with pumps choked.

GRAVESEND, Nov. 29.—Arrived, the *Robert*, from Miramichi; Harlequin steamer, from Boulogne; *Emma* and *Emilie*, from Ostend; Medemblick, from Medemblick. Sailed, the *Amity Hall*, for Jamaica; *Wellington*, for New York; *Osprey*, for Halifax; *Union*, for Ostend; and *Lord Strangford*, for Hamburg.

MURDER OF SEVENTEEN BRITISH SEAMEN.—A few days ago the ship *Offley*, Captain Lazenby, arrived in the river Thames from the South Sea whale-fishery, with 1200 barrels of sperm oil. We regret to learn that seventeen of her crew, who had gone ashore on the islands, were barbarously massacred by the natives, and the remainder only saved their lives by plunging into the sea, and swimming through a heavy surf to the ship. During the voyage the *Offley* experienced very tempestuous weather. The following particulars of the dreadful massacre are taken from the ship's log:—On the 28th of April the vessel arrived at the Treasury Islands, when the second mate (Mr. Belcher) and the boat's crew went on shore to obtain water; and at that time they observed two natives only, who seemed to take no notice of their appearance, in consequence of which they left the water-casks on the beach for the night, and on the following morning brought them on board full. They repeatedly visited the shore afterwards for water and wood, and did not receive the slightest molestation from the natives, until an affray took place between one of the chiefs and the captain. Three seamen having deserted from the ship, the captain and the rest of the officers went on shore for the purpose of discovering their retreat; they succeeded in finding two, but of the other no tidings could be obtained, and they supposed that he had been murdered. The natives were asked if they had seen anything of him, to which they replied in the negative. On the following day, the 3rd of May, while the ship's crew were engaged fishing on the beach, the chief in question stole a knife or razor from the captain; refusing to deliver it up he was detained, and in attempting to convey him to the ship he jumped overboard, and was swimming for the shore, when Mr. Lake, the chief mate, fired and shot the chief through the back. No notice was taken of the affair till the succeeding day. Her ship's crew were fishing, having previously hauled the boat up on the beach, when they poured down in great numbers, armed with bows and arrows and weapons of every description. Three were instantly killed by arrows, and twelve others perished by their hands, but in what manner it was impossible to ascertain. The remainder of the crew plunged into the sea, and saved themselves by swimming to the ship. Amongst those who were murdered are the following:—The chief mate, Mr. Lake; the third mate, Mr. Chase; the ship's carpenter, the surgeon, George Pemilla, Charles Williams, George M'Kenzie, T. Greenwood, F. Jones, J. Fernheim, and another seaman named Jurbs. An attempt was made the next day by Mr. Belcher, the second mate, to discover the remains of the unfortunate parties; in so doing he nearly forfeited his life, for several natives, who were lying in ambush, pounced upon him and inflicted severe injuries about his body. When rescued, while swimming to the ship, it was found that he had been shot (for the arrow was still sticking in his breast), and was in a most exhausted condition. He has since perfectly recovered.

SALVAGE CLAIMS.—SPEEDY JUSTICE.—The Commissions of Salvage for the port of Deal sat on Saturday last, at the Walmer Castle Inn, for the purpose of adjudicating upon the claim made by the crew of a Deal boat upon the owner of the brig *Norval*, of London, George Ferguson, master, of 185 tons, bound from Rio Janeiro to London, laden with a general cargo, for services rendered that morning during the gale. To show the expeditious manner in which these claims are settled, it may be observed that the master of the brig, with a portion of the boat's crew, landed at Deal between eight and nine o'clock, and in less than three hours from the time of the master and the salvers landing on the beach the case had been decided. The commissioners present were Captain Holland, R.N. (in the chair), Captain Boys, R.N., and Messrs. Henderson, Culfield, Dixon, and Read. The boatmen having stated the nature of their claim, the commissioners deliberated in private for a few minutes, and awarded the sum of £44 to be paid to the boatmen for their services.

Four casks of claret, lashed to a spar, were found during the night of Friday week, off Walmer Castle, floating close by the *Thunderer*. On Monday they were brought on shore by a boat's crew of the vessel, and taken to the stores of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports. During the strong gale which blew throughout the night, the topgallant-masts and yards of the *Thunderer* were obliged to be sent on deck. The French mail-packet *Courrier*, which left Calais on Sunday afternoon, failed to make Dover harbour, in consequence of the strong south-westerly wind blowing at the time. The packet landed her mails at Deal at ten o'clock; but from the heavy and dangerous

surf her passengers remained on board, and were landed next morning at Ramsgate.

EMIGRATION FOR AMERICA.—On Tuesday forenoon the American line of packet-ship *Wellington*, of 703 tons register, Capt. Chadwick, sailed from St. Katharine's Dock for New York. The number of cabin and steerage passengers does not exceed twenty; and, with cargo, the gross amount of freight from London to New York will be under £350.

THE WEST INDIA AND MEXICAN MAILS.—The following notice was issued on Tuesday at St. Martin's-le-Grand and the branch offices:—“The Clyde steamer, for the West India mails of the 1st of December, not being ready for sea, will be detained until the arrival of the post of Saturday, the 3rd of December, at Falmouth. The Tay steamer arrived at Madeira on the evening of the 9th or morning of the 10th inst.; she was prevented by a gale of wind from touching at Corunna.”

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO WALMER CASTLE.

On Saturday the movements of the Court presented little novelty. The Queen and Prince Albert walked on the beach both in the morning and afternoon. Sir James Clark arrived at Walmer Castle at midnight.

On Sunday morning her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with the members of the royal suite, attended divine service, which was performed within the castle. The Rev. Mr. Pennington, perpetual curate of Deal Chapel, officiated, and preached an admirable sermon from the gospel of the day. Her Majesty did not leave the castle during the day. The royal dinner circle included only the members of the royal suite.

The Downs, in consequence of the south-west winds, had become again studded with hundreds of outward-bound vessels to all nations, and exhibited to her Majesty a magnificent picture of England's commercial greatness. The weather was exceedingly fine for the season of the year.

The steamers from the Continent appeared off Dover harbour; but on account of the bar they signalled away. The consequence was that they were obliged to *cut for Deal*, or Ramsgate; and thereby the regular despatches for the metropolis were kept back for hours beyond their usual time.

On Monday there was a stiff breeze of southerly wind, with occasional showers. Towards noon, however, it brightened up, and became a little more mild. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the garden; the Princess Royal and the Prince of Wales were also taken out for an airing in the garden. In the afternoon Prince Albert and Colonel Wyld rode out on horseback, and were absent from the castle for two hours. There was no addition to the royal dinner party, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Anson. For the two previous days her Majesty had been labouring under a slight cold, which caused a swelling in her Majesty's face.

In reference to the report that a man dressed in the garb of a sailor had been seen prowling about the castle, with the intent of obtruding himself on the privacy of her Majesty, the circumstances, so far as we have been enabled to collect them, are as follow:—On Sunday morning, about eleven o'clock, a strange man, in the dress of a sailor, was seen at the entrance of Walmer Castle. Dr. Potts, of Portman-street, Adelphi, London, who, it is said, has had much to do in the treatment of lunatics, happening to pass, observed something strange in the man's manner. The doctor got into conversation with him, and the man, according to the statement of the doctor, talked wildly, and declared that he was Napoleon II., and also a Bourbon, and expressed an inclination to get into the castle. The doctor, however, directed his attention from this object, and got him to proceed to the True Briton public-house on the Walmer-road, and went to give information at the castle of his presence. On this Messrs. Russell and Stead, active officers of the London police, proceeded to the True Briton, where they found the man, whose name is Nicholas, but, as they conceived he had committed no act to justify their apprehending him, he was suffered to go away: and thus the matter rests for the present.

On Tuesday the weather was more favourable, but her Majesty did not leave the castle, not having quite recovered from the effects of a cold. Sir James Clark still remained at the castle. The Princess Royal was drawn out on the beach in a small carriage. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Wyld, rode out on horseback from one till three o'clock in the direction of Dover, and inspected the new lighthouse erected on the South Foreland. Several of the household suite visited the *Thunderer*, all communication with that vessel and the castle having been prohibited since the case of small-pox occurred until Monday, the sailor being now well, and no other cases occurring. There was no addition to the royal dinner party.

Captain Bullock, of the Government steam-packet *Fearless*, has nearly completed his survey of Walmer Castle, and the adjacent neighbourhood, which he has for some time since been engaged upon, for the purpose of presenting to the Prince a correct drawing of this favoured spot. On Wednesday neither her Majesty nor the royal babes left the castle during the day. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, having expressed a desire to visit the refuge beacon, the Prince determined upon the first favourable opportunity, to proceed to the Goodwin, with Captain Bullock, in the *Fearless*; and on Wednesday morning, there being but a very slight breeze, and with scarcely

however well developed, can no more enable them to invent a melody than to build a bird's nest. It is nowhere attempted to extol the melodists at the expense of the harmonists: on the contrary, where an union of these two sects takes place in one individual, the consequence is that he is the perfect desideratum which cannot be supplied by either individually; but again he is the greatest man who maintains the superiority of his poetry above pedantry, and makes harmony more the handmaid of music's queen—melody, than her *gouverante* or dictator. To invent a beautiful melody, it is necessary for a man to have "music in his soul," and all the operose difficulties that *constructive* musicians have had the art to pass off as easy efforts of their pen, prove little more than this—that they possess the "*ars calandi artem*." Be it understood that this assertion is merely made in contradistinction to the higher claims of the melodist, or those who, not despising harmony altogether, rather cultivate her as a guide—as a musical mentor, that may occasionally check the exuberance of a roving fancy, or an over-heated imagination.

He whose name heads this paper was one of those happy unions of melody and harmony. His airs of tunes were not formed upon any hackneyed mode, or infallible-recipe instruction how to effect his design. His compositions more nearly approximate national music, of the best kind, than any other (so voluminous) writer of the modern days, and in that lies the secret of their witchery. There is another "something" in his music, which need not be mentioned for his benefit, but which must be stated for the vindication of our own opinion, namely, it possesses the power of awakening associations that had long slumbered.

"When through life unblest we rove,
Losing all that made life dear,
Should some notes we used to love
In days of boyhood meet our ear,
O! how welcome breathes the strain,
Waking thoughts that long have slept,
Kindling former smiles again
In faded eyes that long have wept!"

To enumerate the thousand and one touching melodies which this great and most amiable man composed, would exceed our present limits. Almost every one, with a thorough taste for pure song, is conversant with his ballads. His canzonets (and amongst them, "When evening spreads her modest grey") are equal, if not superior, to any others, Continental or otherwise. "The Streamlet," "The Thorn," the music of "Rosina," of the "Castle of Andalusia," "Robin Hood," "Hartford Bridge," &c.—but it is vain to enumerate all the various and beautiful emanations of this true melodist's mind. It is enough to state that, while they are thoroughly English, they will not suffer by a comparison with the more fashionable productions of the day.



THE THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.

"King John" and "King Arthur" have made a compact to be doubly attractive at this house. The revived comedy does not seem to be over-successful, and it may be supposed that we shall have no further novelty before the Pantomime.

COVENT GARDEN.

Some malign star surely presides over the destinies of this theatre. No sooner do we trust to each new lessee's promises than we find them fleeting as those of his predecessors:—the season, every year, under a change of management, opens with a brilliancy and spirit which indicate a successful career throughout to its close, but alas! ere it reaches its midway course, some unforeseen, some irremediable calamity interrupts its progress, and consigns all to gloom and disappointment. It is strange that so many experienced and practical persons, who have been from year to year, we may say, the lessees of this house, should not thoroughly sift out the cause of their inevitable failure, which lies behind the curtain and not with the public; or, is managerial autocracy so invested with charms that, like a seat in parliament, it is worth the cost of peace, health, and fortune? Mr. Charles Kemble, at the commencement of the season, revived the fainting hopes of some who were growing weary of "trusting to ties that every hour were breaking!" His name, experience, and familiarity with the classical drama, were a guarantee, which was gladly received, and implicitly relied on, for the production of genuine entertainment. In addition to this he brought forward another star to add its lustre to the brilliant constellation of his family. Miss Kemble had an extraordinary success; crowds nightly flocked to hear her; receipts not known for years filled the treasury; a new, and by no means inferior, attraction appeared in the person of Mrs. Alfred Shaw, one of the purest singers of any day in our memory; the theatre was as full as it possibly could be on the nights of their performance: on the off-nights "The Tempest," most admirably got up, was highly-attractive, and yet, in the zenith of apparent profit and fame, the lessee suddenly withdraws, or is withdrawn, and the whole concern is abandoned to the performers on a sharing or republican system. Now surely a simple inquiry (before the season commenced) into what should be the average receipts necessary to defray expenses, rent, salaries, &c., would lead a business-like man to proportion his outlay to his income; but the reverse has been the case, and will continue to be so as long as managers will obstinately dictate to a public's taste instead of catering judiciously for it. It may be said that they can be brought to like anything by frequent repetition of it, as George Colman, sen., effected with O'Keefe's farce of "The Agreeable Surprise," which was damned on its first representation. At the conclusion of the performance the manager put forth his head from behind the curtain, and addressed the audience as follows:—"What! you don't like it, don't you? Then you shall have it every night until you do!" Thus it is: the public is not in reality fond of *spectacle* out of place; they like it at Christmas and Easter, or oftener, in a good melodramatic afterpiece; and, if they have become connoisseurs in it, it is not that they love or respect it, to the injury of legitimate writing; but that, like the wine-bibber reduced to water-drinking, they must make comparisons and distinctions between inferior things (when they can get nothing else), from the force of habit, and thus, unconsciously, an interest is awakened for that which is comparatively worthless in itself. It is true, some of our immortal bard's most noble productions have been lately represented with an attention to scenic effect which was productive of the greatest fame to the scene-painter and mechanist; but Shakspere's text ought to be illustrated in a very different manner: his "refined gold" wants no "gild-

ing" at the hands of dealers in Dutch metal and spangles; it requires an actor of genius and corresponding feeling with the poet, to interpret and personate his characters in his many pictures of life—but where are we to find him now-a-days?—where? We will leave echo to answer the question.

The best and wisest thing, therefore, for a manager of one of the great theatres to adopt is, a resolution to set his face against all translations, and encourage native dramatic genius. By so doing, he will exhibit pictures representing the manners with which we are most conversant; the stage will again be the "mirror of nature;" and we shall see man as a cosmopolite of the world, in his true and various colours, instead of the improbable and monstrous caricatures in which he is supposed to be faithfully depicted by the transmutes of the base, though current, dramatic coin of our Gallic neighbours.

Auber's splendid "Masaniello" has been cut down, and produced as a something hybrid, between the opera of that name and the ballet. It was received, nevertheless, *nem. con.*, and, no doubt, will have a run.

The return of Miss Adelaide Kemble has, in some degree, restored the theatre to "its propriety," from which, within the last few days, it has been sadly "frightened." She seems to be in a delicate state of health, but sings with additional cheerfulness and spirit, as if she would do her utmost for the cause she has already so liberally supported. Her benefit is announced for Tuesday next, December 6th, on which occasion we heartily wish her all the support that should be met by so distinguished and generous an *artiste*.

THE ADELPHI.

A new trifle, called "You Know What," the imported introduction of Mr. Beazley, has been produced at this house, and proved highly successful. It cannot boast of much originality, even in its original shape; but, reader, "you know what" queer things meet the public's approbation now-a-days.

ORIGINAL POETRY.*

TO R*****A.

BY J. A. WADE, ESQ.

Rosie! 'tis gone a twelvemonth by
Since first I saw thy gentle face;—
I well remember the deep sigh
That made me turn to thee and trace
The sweetest, saddest mind portrayed
In thy dark eyes, my gentle maid!

Rosie! I loved thee from that hour,
Though vain and hopeless it may be—
But 'tis not in my reason's pow'r
To change that love one thought from thee!
E'en could I change it,—what might prove
A recompense for such a love!

"Tis my hope's nurture—my soul's life,—
Life worthless, but that thine imparts
A music to it through the strife
Of jarring tongues and hollow hearts,
That lullabies it far from this
Into a world of dreamy bliss!

Rosie! they'd wake me from my dream—
They say 'tis vain to think of thee!
Perhaps 'tis so—but still the stream
Of my heart's dearest love shall be
Oward for ever seeking thine,
Lit with the hope of "one day minè!"

Oh! Rosie! if that day were now—
Nay turn not from me—give one sign
To tell my aching bosom how,
Or if 'twould glad thee to be mine!
Nothing but tears!—stay—stay—yet go,
"Tis madness thus thy love to know!—W.

Oh! Memory! thou ling'ring murmur
Within joy's broken shell—
Why have I not, in losing all I lov'd
Lost thee as well?—W.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.—The report current here of Prince Metternich's serious illness and even death is untrue. I have just seen a despatch of Count Flahaut, the French ambassador, received here yesterday, in which his Excellency states that his Highness had been indisposed; but, adds the Count, he played his usual rubber with me last night. His despatch is from Vienna, and is of the latest date from that capital.

I am happy to announce that Lord Cowley will open his saloons every Wednesday evening, in the Fauxbourg St. Honore, during the season. He had a dinner party to-night, and Lady Cowley will receive in the evening a limited number of guests.

It appears by the Paris papers of Wednesday, that telegraphic despatches from Bayonne of Nov. 30th, Perpignan of Nov. 28th, and Madrid of the 28th of November, had reached the French Government. As we anticipated, the insurrection at Barcelona is virtually at an end. No sooner did the Captain-General, Van Halen, announce his intention of commencing the bombardment of the town on the 28th, than the insurgents exhibited a disposition to yield. The Brigadier Durando and the Junta will probably provide for their own safety before a full submission is tendered. The Veloce steamer left Barcelona on the 28th for Port Vendres, with General Pastors, Llinas, and other refugees (instrumental in creating the revolt) on board. The Regent arrived at Saragossa on the 24th. By a decree of the same date, the port of Barcelona was declared in a state of blockade from the river Belos to Llobregat. Madrid was tranquil on the 26th. The *Emancipation* of Toulouse announces the arrival at Barcelona of the Jemappe ship of the line with several steamers.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the election of a deputy for the first arrondissement, which event took place on Wednesday. General Jacqueminot was the successful candidate by a majority of 147,

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between her Majesty and the Republic of Bolivia, signed at Sucre, September 29, 1840, was issued from the Parliamentary Paper Office on Tuesday last.

SEALS IN THE TWEED.—Since the close of the fishing season there have been two or three seals seen in the river. One in particular took up his residence nearly opposite to South Bells Fishery, where he has been ever since on the "look out" for salmon on their passage to the upper parts of the river. The bailiffs, hearing of the depredations committed by the notorious poacher, sent out a party in pursuit of him, and, after a capital chase of several hours, they succeeded in shooting him. On being brought to shore, he was found to weigh upwards of a hundred weight.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

GOETHE.

We learn from Weimar that the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of Bavaria, who had conceived the idea of purchasing the house of Goethe, with the scientific collections that he left, with the intention of converting it into a national museum, having expressed a desire that the nation at large should take part in this project, the Germanic Diet has decided that it shall be carried into execution at its expense. A committee has been appointed to treat with the heirs of Goethe for the purchase.

SYMBOLICAL EPITAPH.

In a recent number of the *Cambridge Chronicle* is the following typographical morceau:—"Death of a Printer.—George Woodcock, the * of his profession, the type of honesty, the ! of all; and although the * of death has put a . to his existence, every \$ of his life was without a !!"

The *Bangor* (America) *Whig* says:—"A Yankee in Boston has set up a one-horse *thrashing* machine, for the convenience of parents and guardians having unruly boys. He'll lick an urchin, like thunder for fourpence. Small licks done for two cents only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted."

A SNAKE STORY.

A black snake, which had discovered the nest of a woodpecker, climbed up the tree, and, putting his head into the hole, swallowed the woodpecker. Alas! when he would have withdrawn, he found his body so much distended by his supper, that he could not get back, and so he died with his length exposed, dangling from the wood-pecker's hole, an admonition to all who passed by not to get into a scrape it until they had contrived how to get out of it.

The *Moniteur Parisien* relates the following trait of courage in a boy of 15, in a village of the Ardennes, the name of which it does not give. A mad bull entered one of the streets of the village, and was on the point of goring the boy, when the latter boldly laid hold of his horns, and jumped upon his back. The bull, with augmented fury, rushed into the river Meuse, which was near, and crossed it, without being able to get rid of his rider. The boy at length, sensible that he must in the end be destroyed if he did not adopt some extreme course, took out a knife and plunged the blade into the neck of the bull near the head. The animal fell dead, and the boy returned to the village triumphant. Such is the story of the *Moniteur Parisien*—believe it who will.

The three great things that govern mankind are reason, passion, and superstition. The first governs a few; the two last share the bulk of mankind, and possess them in turns; but superstition is most powerful, and produces the greatest mischiefs.—*Locke*.

ECLIPSES IN 1843.

In the course of next year there will be three eclipses, viz., two of the sun and one of the moon, of which only the latter will be visible in England. The first of these phenomena will be an annular eclipse of the sun, on Tuesday, 27th June, commencing at twenty minutes past seven in the evening, and being chiefly visible in the Great Pacific Ocean and in South America. The second is a partial eclipse of the moon, in the night of Wednesday, 6th December, which will be visible in these parts commencing at eighteen minutes past eleven, and when two digits of the lower disc of the moon will be eclipsed. The third and last is a total eclipse of the sun, early in the morning of Thursday, the 21st December, and invisible here, but visible in the Chinese empire, Hindostan, the islands of Ceylon, Sumatra.

Mr. Tanner, a French Canadian missionary, asserts that it is not uncommon at Montreal for people to play at cards, during Lent, for prayers, which the loser has to repeat for the benefit of the winner.

There are at present 3 dukes, 7 marquises, 31 earls, 1 viscount, 5 barons, and 5 legal barons (not judges), in all 82, who owe their origin to the profession of the law.

ORIENTAL INQUIRIES.

Mr. C. Ochoa, a young oriental scholar, has been despatched by the French Government on a mission to Central Asia, to explore the region between Kashmir and Kafiristan, on the north-west of Hindostan. His declared object is to collect historical and geographical information, and to examine and compare the language and literature of the different tribes inhabiting this almost unknown tract of country.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A SLANDER.

"My dear friend, that woman has been talking about you so again. She has been telling the awfulest lies you ever heard: why she railed away at you for a whole hour!"—"And you heard it all did you?"—"Yes."—"Well, after this, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a slander—one to tell it, and one to listen to it."

USE OF A BLOODHOUND.

A few days ago a sheep was slaughtered in a field belonging to J. B. Richards, Esq., of Stonea, in the parish of Wimblington. A bloodhound, which is kept by the parishioners, was brought into the field. It immediately made its way to the spot where the sheep was slaughtered, and where the entrails lay; and from thence the hound proceeded along a drove for nearly half a mile, at the end of which he turned into a small piece of land belonging to Hopper, a blacksmith, and went to a mustard straw stack in the middle of the piece, where was found the carcass of a sheep, wrapped in a cloth, and put into a miller's sack. The dog then left the ground, crossed the road, and went to a cottage upon the Stonea land in the occupation of R. Catlin, Esq., where a man named Houchen lived. The house was searched by the gentleman who followed the dog, and the bones of a sheep's head were found. Houchen's shoes were taken off, which corresponded exactly with the marks in the field. He was taken before the magistrates at Chatteris, but as the skin could not be found, sufficient evidence could not be produced against him, and he was discharged.

FLEET PRISON.

The various records, books, &c., have been removed from this well-known place to the Queen's Prison (late the Queen's Bench), in conformity with the recent act. The Fleet, according to numerous authorities, has been a place of confinement from the time of William the Conqueror, and formerly a prison for those committed for offences against the state; but since the time of King Charles I. (when the Court of Star Chamber was abolished) it became exclusively a prison for debtors under process from the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer and persons charged with contempts of the Court of Chancery. It was burnt down during the great fire of London in 1666, and again partially destroyed during the riots of 1780. It was a noted place for clandestine marriages previous to the year 1754, when the Marriage Act took place. The various registers were collected in the year 1821, and, by order of Lord Sidmouth, the then Secretary of State, deposited in the Registry-office of the Bishop of London. The office of warden of the Fleet has been held from time to time with that of keeper of the old and new palaces at Westminster, commonly called Westminster Hall.

AN APOSTATE'S NUPTIALS.

Prince Galitzan an apostate to the Roman Catholic religion during the reign of the Empress Ann in Russia, was punished for his conversion with misplaced severity. This unfortunate nobleman was forced to marry a woman of low extraction, and his espousals were celebrated with every circumstance of burlesque pomp that ingenuity could invent. The bride and bridegroom were carried in a cage of iron, on the back of an elephant, followed by a procession of rustics two by two, habited in the costumes of the various nations of Siberia. On their arrival at the place of destination, they were conducted to a sumptuous edifice of ice, adorned with columns, porticos, and domes. A salute of ordnance was fired from pieces made of the same substance, while every article of furniture including the nuptial couch, on which they were constrained to pass the night, was framed of this cold material.

A canary-bird, belonging to George M'Lachlan, Borland-park, near Auchterarder, was taken by his son to the bothie of a farm where the young man was servant to a farmer in the neighbourhood. One Sunday, last summer, a person, whose feelings we do not envy, got access to it, and actually put out the eyes of the little songster. In this dark state it was restored to its owner, who, by careful attention, taught it to find its way to the seed-box and the water-glass. In time it became reconciled to its fate, and now it makes the cottage ring with its melodious notes. As it cannot distinguish night from day it continues to pour sweet warblings till all the inmates of the house are fast asleep, when it partakes a little of the general repose, but renews its song with the first breaking of the universal silence.



LITERATURE.

THE SEAPIE. London: Simpkin and Co.

This volume, like its naval namesake, is an *olla podrida*, a mixture of many things, but all possessing a nautical flavour. An *omnium gatherum*, it boasts prose and verse—the comic and the serious—yarns afloat and stories ashore—mingled to please all palates, and dished up with *plates* by Crowquill. In all such works the contents vary greatly in relative merit; but, taken as a whole, "The Seapike" forms an amusing volume; and when, to its other claims is added the fact of the profits being appropriated to the "Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society," its claims to a place in the parlour library or the cabin bookcase will not be disputed. From the more serious portion of its columns we extract some information, respecting the Refuge Beacon on the Goodwin Sands, which Prince Albert visited on Wednesday last, in company with Captain Frederick Bullock, by whom it was erected in 1840.

The great loss of life annually occurring on our eastern coast is universally known, and the Goodwin Sands, in particular, being situated at the very portal through which passes the most active commerce in the world, are the scene of the most frequent and fatal shipwrecks. There is no other spot, perhaps, on the face of the earth so well known for its dangers, or so much dreaded by seamen. Nor are its terrors diminished by popular opinion; on the contrary, it is commonly believed that the Goodwin Sands swallow up and engulf, irrecoverably, whatever is thrown upon them. But, however desirable it may have been thought to contrive such a refuge, the first experiments made towards it have always seemed to prove its impracticability; and if the refuge beacon now standing be remarkable for its simplicity—a mast, with a gallery capable of holding 30 persons, standing in the midst of the waves, with a frightful surf often foaming around it—it is only one of many proofs afforded by the history of inventions that the simplest means are often the last arrived at.

The refuge beacon erected on the Goodwin Sands, and which has now sustained, without injury, the violence of two most tempestuous winters, is the result of many attempts, of long, anxious, persevering exertions, and of favourable opportunities, afforded to Capt. Bullock by the Lords of the Admiralty. It is, in fact, a contrivance matured by experiment; its stability, therefore, is due, not to chance, but to the care bestowed on it. And, since the most competent judges pronounce it well calculated to attain the object in view, it is a matter of no small triumph to have established it firmly in so dangerous a situation. In carrying on the survey of the Thames it was found expedient, as the work proceeded seawards, and the receding landmarks grew indistinct, to erect fixed marks on the different sands. The first of them was nothing more than an iron bar driven into the sand, with a flag-staff affixed to it. This stood but a tide or two, and was succeeded by various modifications of the same simple plan, stays being added to support the shaft; but in vain—the marks erected in this manner all yielded to the first gale of wind. It then appeared that some foundation was wanted to enable them to resist the force of the waves. To remedy this defect, the bar was fixed in a broad cross of wood, from the extremities of which chains were attached to the staff, and, after many trials, success was attained by this means. The results of the experiments above related, joined to the knowledge of the lamentable loss of life annually taking place on the Goodwin Sands, induced the persuasion that, since it was found practicable to fix a beacon on them, it was an imperative duty to erect one calculated for the preservation of life. It ought to be observed that the Goodwin Sands are, to a great extent, dry at low water, and, as vessels which strike on them seldom go to pieces in a single tide, the probability is that some of the wrecked crew would be enabled to reach the sand during that interval, and the safety beacon would then become their only refuge. It is well authenticated that numbers have reached the sands in safety, who were afterwards swept away by the returning tide before assistance could be rendered them. It is obvious that the essential principle of this beacon is, that it rests upon a base not easily broken or displaced, and that the mast, with its gallery, the only superstructure, offers little or no resistance either to the wind or waves, so that its strength lies in its simplicity. If it be objected that there is nothing in this mode of construction which holds out a promise of perpetuity, the answer is, that it can be replaced at a trifling expense; and, still further, that it has withstood the storms of two winters, one of them the severest on record for a long period. So long as it stands it holds out a chance to the distressed, and, if it falls, it can be easily renewed; at all events, it has successfully passed through severe trials, and exhibits, at least, a highly interesting experiment.

The detailed particulars of the Prince's visit will be found in their proper place in our columns.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXI.

DOCTOR BOWRING, M.P.

We have here one of the reform philosophers of the age; a gentleman who has given his life to languages and liberalism; a traveller; a commercialist; a Benthamite; and a Member of Parliament of considerable public usefulness and no small repute. Doctor Bowring is one of the free-doctrine group of legislators of the Grote and Thompson school; a pet of the Whigs during their administration; and considerably respected by the Tories in a personal sense, although they do not set much store by his principles either of politics or trade.

John Bowring was born at Larkbear, near Exeter, on the 17th of October, 1792. His ancestors had been for many generations connected with the woollen manufacture, which, for centuries, was the "staple" trade of the west of England, but which the progress of machinery is gradually transferring to districts where coal is cheaper and more abundant. He received the ordinary education of the middle classes of society, and was taught the elements of the classics and mathematics at a country school near Dartmoor, whose wild and romantic scenery made on his young mind a stronger impression than the lessons of the dissenting teacher. Doctor Bowring had an intense desire to acquire languages, and, unknown even to any of his acquaintances, he mastered Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, and made much progress in German and Dutch before he was sixteen years old. He thought that the best mode of learning another tongue was to watch that easy mental process by which an infant acquires its own, by proceeding from the simplest signs and sounds to the more complex and entangled; from the noun to the verb; from the root to its various ramifications and auxiliaries. In this way he acquired an easy command of most of the modern continental languages, having published translations which may be grouped under the following heads:—The Slavonic, Russian, Servian, Polish, Bohemian, Bulgarian, Slovakian, and Illyrian; Scandinavian, Icelandic, Swedish, and Danish; Teutonic, Anglo-Saxon, High Dutch, Low Dutch, Frisian, and Allemannish; Esthonian, Lettish, and Finnish; Chingarian, Biscayan, French, Provençal, and Gascon; Italian, with its various dialects; Spanish, Portuguese, Catalonian, Valencian, and Galician.

A great portion of Dr. Bowring's life, since the age of twenty, has been passed in foreign countries, where he has been engaged in several official missions. In 1828 he visited the Low Countries, in order to examine into the manner in which their public accounts are kept; and in 1830 he was nominated, with Sir Henry Parnell, to a similar mission in France. The reports

he made on the accountancy of both countries have been laid before Parliament. In 1831 he was nominated, with Mr. Villiers, our then ambassador at Madrid, as a commercial commissioner, to examine, with two French commissioners, into the tariffs of France and Great Britain, with a view to the extension of the trading relations between the two countries. Though the modifications introduced were far less important than the real interest of both countries required, still they have led to an enormous increase in the trade with France. In 1834 Dr. Bowring was charged with a mission to Belgium; and in 1835 with one to Switzerland, his report on which led to some "sharp sparring" in the House of Commons, Mr. Goulburn objecting to the expenses of his journey being paid out of the public purse. The report, however, has been translated into several languages, and contains remarkable evidence of the powers and benefits of the free-trade principle, in enabling a country so disadvantageously situated as Switzerland to overcome every difficulty, and to bring her manufactures into the remotest markets in competition even with our own. Dr. Bowring visited northern and central Italy in 1836, for the purpose of extending our commerce with those parts.

Our traveller was, in 1822, arrested at Calais, by a telegraph order from the French Government, and kept during several months in solitary confinement. The cause of his detention was never fully known; but he was probably suspected of being one of the links in the chain of European Liberalism, which caused so much disquiet to the despotic sovereigns of Europe. When he was claimed by the British Government, who insisted either on his release from imprisonment, or on his being subjected to some specific accusation, the charge laid against him was, that he had been a party to the attempt to bribe the keeper of the French gaol in which Rones and the young sergeant of the Rochelle were confined: an attempt which failed; for, though the sum agreed upon was paid to the mercenary gaoler, he kept the money, denounced the plot to the police, and the unfortunate victims were guillotined the following day. The real cause of Dr. Bowring's arrest was probably an idea of obtaining possession of important despatches, whereof he was the bearer, to the Government of the Spanish peninsula, and which gave notice to those Governments of the intended invasion of Spain by the armies of that monarch, who had only a few days before assured the British ambassador, "on the word of a king," that the project of invasion never entered into his royal mind!



PORTRAIT OF DR. BOWRING.

Mr. Canning's urgency led to Dr. Bowring's release; but, although no indictment had been lodged against him, he was banished from France for ever. Tyranny, however, is short-sighted. It happened that the banished reformer did return to France; it was in 1830, when he was the bearer of the congratulations of the British people on the overthrow of that Bourbon despotism under whose visitations he had been a sufferer. A public dinner was given to Dr. Bowring at the Hotel de Ville, by Odilon Barrot, the Prefect of the Seine, and the proceedings, with the speeches made on the occasion, were reported at length in the *Moniteur*. At that time Louis Philippe made it his boast that in principle he was a republican, and said it was his highest pride to owe his throne to the "sovereignty of the people." Some curious conversation between the citizen King and Dr. Bowring found its way to the press at that period; and it was said, we believe with truth, that, at the first interview with Louis Philippe, the gilt chair in which he was sitting broke down, and he was saved from falling by the Prefect of the Seine and Dr. Bowring.

Dr. Bowring's literary labours have been unceasing, and he devoted himself to commercial treaties with the most untiring perseverance. He was also one of the founders of "The Westminster Review." He has sat in Parliament almost without intermission since the year 1835, and, although by no means a brilliant debater, has made a number of brief, pithy, effective speeches. He sat also on a great number of practical committees.

Dr. Bowring has received many marks of distinction from European sovereigns; amongst them a diamond ring from the Emperor of Russia, for his translations; a gold medal, with a laudatory inscription, from the King of Holland, in honour of his publications on Dutch literature; and he was made a knight of the order of Christ by the Queen of Portugal. He has been, and continues to be, on terms of intimacy and correspondence with the leading literary and political characters of modern times.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

NEW THEATRES.—Not content with about double the number of theatres in our metropolis, the Parisians have petitioned for "encore un autre"—a "third Lyrical," but the "powers that be" have refused to grant a licence.

MADAME RONZI DE BEGNIS.—This celebrated vocalist is now in Paris, and in the full possession of her powers. Her re-appearance is anxiously looked for by all those who have formerly been delighted by her captivating style. It is rumoured she will shortly appear in an opera new to the Parisian public.

ROSSINI.—A new theatre has just been opened at Leghorn, which is to be principally devoted to the performance of the *gran maestro's* productions. It bears his name, which in itself is almost an assurance of success.

BEETHOVEN.—A new edition of the whole of this mighty musician's works has recently appeared in Vienna: it consists of fifty-six volumes, containing 4,500 pages. Is there no spirit of

similar rivalry or speculation amongst our English music publishers?

CORELLI.—A new *tenore* has made his *début* at the Italian Opera, Paris, under this familiar and venerable name. He was received most warmly on his first appearance in "L'Elisir d'Amore," his voice and style being peculiarly adapted to that charming opera, more especially in the beautiful aria, "Una furtiva lagrima," which he sang with exquisite taste and feeling. His second appearance in "La Cenerentola" confirmed him as a decided favourite with the public, critics and all.

LABLACHE.—This clever singer, great actor, and most worthy man, is now, we rejoice to hear, quite recovered from his late severe indisposition—an indisposition which, while it threatened his life, could not overcome his eagerness (during a partial restoration of health) to befriend and set an example to his professional brethren of zeal and liberality. We trust ere long to hail him with more welcome than ever.

LISZT AND RUBINI.—This *par nobile* continue to reap "golden opinions" wherever they wend their musical way over the Continent. They have lately been most successful at Frankfort.

CURIOS AUTOMATA.—Two extraordinary pieces of mechanism have just been produced by a M. Pradel, a celebrated watchmaker of Carcassonne. They represent two children, a boy and girl, about ten years of age; the former plays on the flageolet, either alone or in concerted music, with surprising accuracy; moreover, requires but a few minutes' consideration of any new composition which may be presented to him, and then performs it with all the skill of a master. The young lady is of a literary turn, in the reporting line, and pens down with fidelity whatever may be dictated to her. Some speeches of our Lords and Commons would not, we are of opinion, come off so gracefully as they appear in the columns of our daily contemporaries—mademoiselle having no talent at embellishment or correction of style. These two figures have excited much astonishment by their wonderful performances. We hope to see them shortly in London.

M. ADOLPH ADAM.—This justly-esteemed composer has recently produced a new mass at the church of St. Roch, Paris, which adds a new lustre to him as a contrapuntist fit to grapple with the severest style of his art. It was not expected, generally, that the author of light, lyrical, dramatic operas and ballets, by which he is commonly known, could turn at once from the gay to the grave with such felicitous versatility, and produce a work of such noble magnitude and beauty as this mass is universally allowed to be. The subject we have always considered to be a highly poetical one, affording the composer of imagination some of the highest themes for the display of his powers, at once embracing the grandest sublimity and the most gentle beauty and tenderness. A vast concourse of musicians thronged the church on All Saints' Day, all concurring that the new composition of M. Adam justly authorised him to take his place in the first rank of composers in that noblest of all styles, cathedral music. M. Adam presided at the organ on the occasion.

THE MAGAZINES.

"Blackwood" contains some good papers this month. One amongst them gave us the satisfaction of finding that the judgment we formed of the "American Notes" of Mr. Dickens has been echoed by the best and ablest critics whose pens have been attracted to the subject. To the number already arrayed against that flippant book, "Blackwood" adds another authority; and we see also by the American papers just come to hand that, as we foretold, the Yankees themselves have received with much excitement, and very ill grace, the portrait given of them and their country, by the last English book-maker. Christopher North has a famous paper upon the Lays of Ancient Rome, in which he enters, like a literary giant, as he is, into the analysis and criticism of Mr. Macaulay's recent work. The translations of Schiller are continued; and amongst the remaining papers we have a very Walter-Savage-Landorish conversation between Southey and Porson, into which imagination certainly enters very largely. Had we space, some amusing extracts might be made.

"Fraser" treats us to a long disquisition upon the recent movements in the Church, in which the various points of difference between the Tractarians and Anti-Tractarians are discussed, but with such caution that the reader can with difficulty discover which side the writer inclines to. The Life of Sir Murray Maxwell progresses in its eventful course; the present chapters giving us some stirring scenes of service off Cadiz, together with his employment in the Tiber to carry off the Pope. Reminiscences of Men and Things afford some portraits of Arnaud Carrel, Henri Heiné, Arago, and Victor Hugo; whilst Ninrod gives us a few of his publishing adventures, which, by the way, are far less amusing to the public than his sporting.

The "Church of England Magazine" has some solid papers this month, with views and a description of Ripon Cathedral. —The "Belle Assemblée" is still weak in its literary pretensions.—The "Old Monthly" is rather heavy still. It sank so low some while since, that it will require time and much good writing to place it in its old and once enviable position.—The "Farmer's Magazine" holds its own tolerably well in these new tariff times. The farmers must go a-head, as brother Jonathan has it, in the path of scientific improvement, to make up for the fall in prices which has resulted from opening trade for foreign produce, and which depression must still further occur, should the manufacturing interest prove powerful enough to lessen the existing restrictions upon the importation of corn. Looking, however, at the portrait of the Durham Bull in this magazine, it strikes us that many a year will glide away before Denmark, Germany, or Spain, will find such stock as that for exportation.

SIR JAMES MACINTOSH.—Read the life of Sir James Macintosh. It is a melancholy picture of talents—not misapplied, for he did good—but failing to produce the effect they ought, either for the public or their possessor. With all his powers he never achieved eminence—for want of perseverance. What a lesson! My recollection of him certainly does not justify the high reputation which he seems to have had among distinguished men who were his immediate contemporaries. But life, and especially the life of public men, has been far more active of late years; and his character was not that of an active man. He was more fitted to embellish society at Holland House, when there was time for literary and philosophical discussion, than for the duties of an active statesman in these later days, or even for the conversation of those who now form society in the political circles in which I move, and which he then moved in. It is strange, though, that I, who never had half his recommendations to the Whig aristocracy, and not a tithe of his talent, nor a hundredth part of his information, should have been in office with him as his superior, and for five years a Cabinet Minister. I believe that the cause of this is to be found in the dependence of the one, and the independence of the other. The knowledge that I wanted no office for the sake of money, nor patronage to procure me a seat, has done for me that which his superior talents and knowledge, wanting both, could not do.—*Life of Sydenham*.



WATERLOO PICTURE (ALTCAR) COURSING MEETING, NOV. 24, 25, AND 26.

First Class—Mr. Barton's Moss Rose beat Mr. Mather's Monsoon; Mr. R. T. Tyson's Fairy beat Mr. Blundell's Crosby; Mr. Deakin's Priam beat Mr. T. Scott's Velox; Mr. Chew's Ellen beat Mr. King's Mat; Lord Eglington's Lapwing beat Mr. Roper's Nimble; Mr. W. Allen's Marquis beat Major Teulon's Leech; Mr. Unsworth's Prince Albert beat Mr. C. Craven's Carmelite; Mr. Bennett's Violet beat Mr. Bradley's Launcelot; Mr. J. Ball's P. P. beat Mr. N. Slater's Sempstress; Mr. Scott's Racer beat Mr. A. Graham's White Hat; Mr. Wright's Prince beat Mr. Walmsley's Dart; Mr. E. Garvin's Hatter beat Mr. Reed's Rufus; Mr. Jenkinson's Doctor beat Mr. Mare's Lanercost; Mr. Houghton's Tyrant beat Mr. J. W. Swan's Stork; and Mr. Clarke's Harem beat Mr. J. Bennett's Jig.

First Ties—Moss Rose beat Fairy, Priam beat Ellen, Marquis beat Lapwing, Violet beat Prince Albert, P. P. beat Racer, Hatter beat Prince, Tyrant beat Doctor, and Maid of Honour beat Harem.

Second Ties—Priam beat Moss Rose, Marquis beat Violet, P. P. beat Hatter, and Tyrant beat Maid of Honour. Third Ties—Marquis beat Priam, and Tyrant beat P. P. Fourth Ties—Tyrant beat Marquis.

Second Class—Mr. J. Barton's Nelson beat Mr. Ely Hornby's Hysion; Mr. Swan's Syria beat Mr. Scott's Lady Augusta; Lord Eglington's Moss Rose beat Mr. J. Segar's Queen; Mr. Robinson's Empress beat Mr. Mare's Memnon; Mr. Lamb's Lapwing beat Mr. King's Bloomsbury; Mr. N. Slater's Sandy beat Mr. Craven's Cadmus; Mr. Clarke's Dangerous beat Mr. Ball's Bugle; Mr. A. Graham's Mavourneen beat Mr. R. Bennett's Sampson; Mr. R. D. Fyson's Finesse beat Mr. P. Houghton's Hester; Sir W. A. Maxwell's Music beat Mr. Jepson's Telegraph; Mr. E. Garvin's Gambler beat Mr. A. Graham's The Miller's only Daughter; Mr. J. Boulton's Nimble beat Mr. Allen's Duke; Mr. R. Bennett's Grapers beat Mr. Scott's Skim; Mr. Hunt's Harriet beat Mr. Bradley's Barricade; Mr. N. Slater's Solon beat Mr. Deaking's Distiller; Mr. Peacock's Rush beat Mr. Mather's Mystery.

First Ties—Syria beat Nelson, Empress beat Moss Rose, Sandy beat Lapwing, Dangerous beat Mavourneen, Music beat Finesse, Gambler beat Nimble, Harriet beat Grapser, Rush beat Solon.

Second Ties—Empress beat Syria, Sandy beat Dangerous, Gambler beat Music, Harriet beat Rush.

Third Ties—Sandy beat Empress, Gambler beat Harriet.

Fourth Ties—Sandy beat Gambler.

Deciding Course—Tyrant (winner of the first class) beat Sandy (winner of the second class), and won the picture.

The Sefton Stakes for the beaten dogs—Monsoon beat Cross, Velox beat Mat, Leech beat Nimble, Launcelot beat Carmelite, Sempstress beat White Hat, Rufus beat Dart, Busy beat Lanercost, Stork beat Jig, Lady Augusta beat Hysion, Queen beat Memnon, Bloomsbury beat Cadmus, Bugle beat Sampson, Telegraph beat Hester, The Miller's only Daughter beat Duke, Barricade beat Skim, and Distiller beat Mystery.

First Ties—Monsoon beat Velox, Leech beat Launcelot, Sempstress beat Rufus, Stork beat Busy, Lady Augusta beat Queen, Bugle beat Bloomsbury, the Miller's only Daughter beat Telegraph, and Barricade beat Distiller.

Second Ties—Leech beat Monsoon, Stork beat Sempstress, Bugle beat Lady Augusta, and the Miller's only Daughter beat Barricade.

Third Ties—Leech beat Stork, Bugle beat The Miller's only Daughter.

Deciding Course—Bugle beat Leech, and won the stakes.

THE HON. GRANTLEY BERKELEY'S DEER MATCH AT CHARBOROUGH PARK.

This event, which for several months has excited an extraordinary degree of interest in the sporting circles of the metropolis and the west of England, from the novelty of its character, was decided on Tuesday last in the fine demesne of S. E. Drax, Esq., one of the members for Wareham. It is situated between five and six miles west of Wimborne, a town some three posts beyond Southampton, little known to geographers till her Majesty Queen Adelaide took up her residence at Canford Hall.

As you enter, a swelling champaign, dotted with small plantations, spreads on either hand, while in front the park sweeps upwards towards the mansion. The hill on which the house stands is clothed with a wood, round which a race-course is laid out, where stakes of a local description are annually run for. On the present occasion this course was appropriated to the visitors assembled to witness the match, who were required (the reverse of the ordinary practice) on no pretence whatever to venture *without* the ropes. At ten o'clock, when the gates were closed against all comers, within these ropes were equipages of mark to the amount of many hundreds, and people in thousands—in short a great company on foot and in chariots. The tedium of expectation was relieved about this time by the appearance of a large herd of deer driven across the valley that now lay between the spectators and the western boundary of the demesne to be ready for the hunting. Precisely at half-past ten, the hour appointed for the business of the day to commence, there approached from the mansion a very imposing cavalcade, consisting of Mr. Drax and Mr. Hussey—umpires for the match—the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, Mr. Drax's huntsmen and whips, and two grooms with spare horses for the party about to assay the wager of woodcraft. The umpires were clad in ordinary equestrian attire—Mr. Berkeley wore a suit of green, a velvet cap of the same colour, with a rich gold band, and, slung at his back, the implements of his craft. The servants of the hunt—their frocks of jonquil-coloured velvet, with purple collars, and the grooms' liveries of crimson, which, added to the prevalence of grey horses, gave the *cortège* as gallant an appearance as may with propriety be exhibited in these degenerate days.

Having passed in front of the "lines," and offered courtesy to such of their friends as they chanced to recognise, bending to their saddle-bows like knights of old, the principals straightway addressed themselves to the encounter.

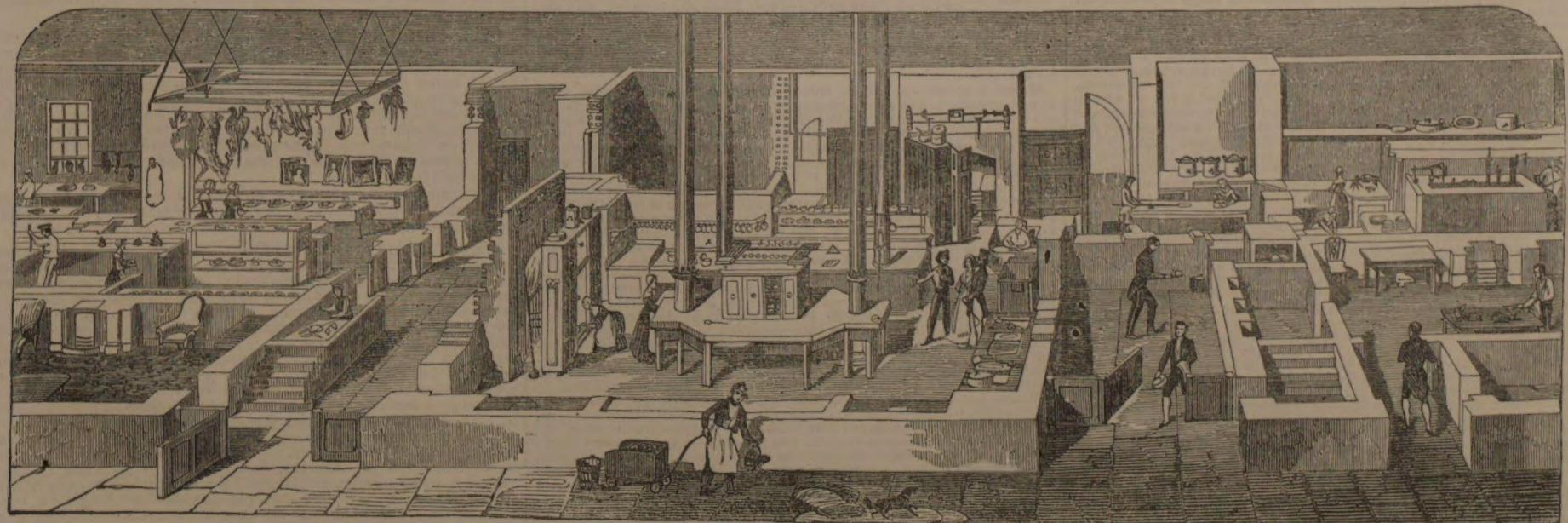
Whether for love or money, it was a gallant adventure, and one which few men could have undertaken with more chances of success than Mr. Grantley Berkeley. The conditions of the match were, that in the course of the day Mr. Berkeley should, with the aid of one dog only, pull down, "hobble" (that is secure by fastening the four legs together), five bucks, and to leave them in possession of the servants, by whom they were to be put into a deer-cart, provided for the purpose. When so carted, they were to be examined by the umpires, and each one found uninjured—that is to say without any serious wound or hurt—was to count for the captor. Mr. Berkeley's apparatus for "hobbling" was very complete; the horse he had trained to ride up to the course would lie down at the word, so as to leave him free to deal with his quarry; and his dog, a noble deerhound, had already pulled down his three bucks in one day. The name of the steed is Brock, that of the hound Odin—and, with perhaps, the unnecessary explanation, that the buck is the adult male of the fallow, as the stag is of the red, deer, we will follow the cavaliers a-field.

The mounted party already described, led by Mr. Drax, ride up to a large herd (Charborough Park contains a great head of venison—more than one hundred red and eight hundred fallow deer), and use every device to separate a buck from the lot. In vain they harass them from end to end of the demesne—the best result being to get a brace of bucks clear, evidently the Damon and Pythias of the herd. These, running wide of each other, Odin is slipped at a white one—and lo! a course is up. The Berkeley rises in his stirrups—his voice rings through the clear air—he cheers on his hound in tones that make the gazers' hearts leap. But scarce have they run a bowshot's length when the buck stands at bay. Ah! what is it I see? By Dian's self, Odin retreats, and the antler-bearer is the victor! Again the deer is made to try his heels—again he is at bay. Mark! some new device occupies the hunter. The black buck, who still had watched and waited on the sylvan surface, is now selected as the victim. Odin is cheered on to him—he flies, and almost reaches the lines where the

excited spectators look breathless on. Good deer! brave deer! the hind is at thy haunch—he leaps to thy throat—ah! the forester turns, and his antlers crash against his foe. Odin is dashed down the hill; he slinks to his master for succour; and no cheer avails to launch him again on the forest champion. The dark deer hath won the day.

At the third failure Mr. Hussey rode up to the company, announcing that Mr. Berkeley had abandoned the match, a statement the gentleman himself presently confirmed, by saying, "It was a bad business." Whatever the cause, a more complete failure there could not have been. Mr. Berkeley did all that was possible in the case, but his dog seemed beaten in the first attempt to close with his quarry. I saw him as he was led away, and his keeper told me he was a good dog indeed; he certainly had some hard knocks. Upon this untoward finish, Mr. Drax sent for his own deer-hounds, and there was some good coursing before the party broke up.

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.—Last week the anniversary festival of the members of this society was celebrated at the British Hotel, Cockspur-street, when about eighty gentlemen, including Lord Alfred Paget, and several other gentlemen of distinction, patrons of aquatic sports, sat down to an elegant entertainment, consisting of every delicacy of the season. The apartment was profusely decorated with plate, comprising a number of magnificent prizes which had been won in sailing matches by the Mystery, the famous iron yacht belonging to Lord A. Paget, and other celebrated yachts belonging to members of this the leading club on the river. W. Harrison, Esq., the much-respected commodore, presided; T. Meeson, Esq., the captain of the club, officiating as vice-chairman. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, a very elegant service of plate, of the value of sixty guineas and upwards, subscribed for by members of the club, was presented to Mr. Wheeler, the treasurer. It was mentioned that a communication had been received from the Lords of the Admiralty, giving permission to the members of the club to display the blue ensign of her Majesty's fleet, without the white cross, provided a crown of a certain size (1-16th) be retained in the centre, and dispensing with the late distinguishing marks of the club.



KITCHEN DEPARTMENT OF THE REFORM CLUB HOUSE.

It has been at the request of many of our correspondents that we have incurred the cost of engraving the above view of the interior of a sort of temple wherein there is much worship of the culinary art upon a scale of magnificence and rapidity only commensurate with the progress of steam itself. This is a kitchen! How would the eyes of

housewives have kindled with disbelief if we had made such an assertion half a century back! A kitchen! Why, a kitchen was a square room of moderate dimensions, with a range, a dresser, a plate-rack, an oven, and a due allowance of pots and pans, and there the *ménage* ended before the cooking began! But now Luxury has spread her

wings, and Ude and Kitchener have opened new stores of epicurean philosophy, the belly has become a god in modern Babylon, and invention must do her best for man's interior, by producing such an interior as we here display. The fact is, however, that the arcanum here placed before our readers is a curiosity both culinary and sci-

tive; and we should hardly be found registering its stoves (we believe the best stoves are registered) in our columns, if there had not been a perfect *furore* in the worlds of *haut ton* and *bas ton* to know what this mysterious cookery-hall is like. The Reform Club itself is known well enough. It is a fine, large, looming sort of a building, rather massive than classical, and rising above the other club-houses of Pall-Mall with greater aristocracy of exterior than its name implies. But once enter it, and every thing is splendid—the saloons, the staircases, the *meubles*, and last, not least, the *cuisinerie*, the identical kitchen which is here elaborated before the reader's gaze. Now, into that kitchen—some from curiosity, some to explore the mysteries of science, and some to catch fragrant odours upon appetite—have gone peers, princes, and nobles beyond compare. There is hardly a person of distinction who has not sought to visit that mansion of the good things of the life terrestrial, and departed from it with a due impression of the sublimity of the art that is practised within its walls. It may be said in fact to have become one of the private exhibitions of London, and very remarkable it is. To drop *badinage*, we believe that such is the completeness of the establishment, so distinct its arrangements, and so comprehensive its means of action, that a dinner for six hundred persons can be cooked within it, in something like the time required to roast an ordinary joint of meat, and this, too, by charcoal fires and furnaces so subdued by science that the visitor witnessing the operation in progress would be no more inconvenienced by the heat than if he were standing at his own fire-side.

M. Soyer, the *chef de cuisine*, and husband of the lady whose paintings we recently had occasion to notice, has the chief credit of the improvements which have effected these surprising results, and has been gratified by their transfer in several instances to the corresponding departments of the royal palaces. The guests of honour and literary and scientific men, too, who have visited the establishment have made his name fame in the world beyond the kitchen, among all who agree that to cook rapidly and extensively is to conquer the belly-gerent samples of humanity, and reduce the stomach of society to a tone of digestion and repose.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council held a meeting on Monday in the Council Chamber. The lords present were the Bishop of London, Lord Campbell, the Vice-Chancellor or Knight Bruce, and Dr. Lushington, Judge of the Admiralty Court.—An appeal from the Arches Court of Canterbury, "The Rev. Henry Erskine Head, Clerk, Rector of the Rectory and Parish Church of Feinton, Devon, v. Ralph Sanders, of the city of Exeter, gentelman, promoting the office of the Judge," came on for hearing.—The Queen's Advocate was heard for the appellant. The appellant had been cited in the Arches Court for writing and publishing a certain letter in an Exeter newspaper, on the 21st of August, 1841, the said letter being headed, "A View of the Duplicity of the Present System of Episcopal Ministrion, in a Letter addressed to the Parishioners of Feinton, Devon; occasioned by the Bishop of Exeter's Circular on Confirmation; by Henry Erskine Head, Rector of Feinton, Devon."—Mr. Cockburn, Queen's Counsel, followed on the same side.—Dr. Addams was heard for the respondent.—Their lordships, at the conclusion of the case, deferred giving judgment.

An appeal from the Vice-Admiralty Court at Sierra Leone, "Logan v. the Queen," relative to the brig or vessel Guiana, was opened by Dr. Addams.—Mr. Burge, Queen's Counsel, was heard for the respondent.—The case was adjourned.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—MONDAY, Nov. 28.

(Sittings in Banco)

VEITCH v. RUSSELL.
This was an action by the plaintiff, who holds the rank of a physician, and who sought to recover from the defendant the amount of a bill for attendance on the defendant's brother. He had to hire cabs to perform his journeys, and he had not been paid by fees as the attendance went on. It was contended for him that, in fact, his attendance had not been in the character of a physician, but had been performed under an express contract between him and the defendant. To prove this, letters were put in, the first of which was in these terms:—"As your account must be a formidable one, I must beg you will let me have it up to the time of my brother's account;" and another was in these terms:—"My wish is to present you with such a sum as you will be enabled to call on me to pay. I don't know what expense you may have incurred, or what you would consider remuneration for your great professional skill." At the trial of the cause Mr. Justice Wightman left it to the jury to say whether there had been any contract between these parties, and, if they considered that there had been such contract, they were to settle the amount of what they considered to be due. The jury negatived the existence of a contract, and returned a verdict for the defendant.—A rule had since been obtained to set aside the verdict and have a new trial.—Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Warner, and Mr. Borrill appeared to show cause against the rule; the Attorney-General, Mr. Peacock, and Mr. Lutwyche supported it.—The court expressed a clear opinion that, as a rule, barristers and physicians could not maintain an action for fees. What they received was only an honorary payment for professional services. But there might, under particular circumstances, be a contract which would give them a legal right to payment. That contract, however, must be distinct and express. The letters here did not amount to such contract. The case had been properly left to the jury, and the verdict was one which ought not to be disturbed.—Rule discharged.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The first session of this court for the present mayoralty commenced on Monday before the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, and the usual City authorities. The Recorder addressed a few observations to the grand jury, and said that, in all probability, the cases of 300 prisoners would be brought before them before the close of their labours; but as none of the charges appeared to involve any difficulty, either as regarded the law or the fact, he should not detain them by any lengthened remarks.

EDWARD JOHN STEVENSON, 26, COACHMAKER. was charged with conspiring and confederating with another person, not in custody, by means of divers frauds and devices, to obtain goods and property from different tradesmen, and to defraud them of the same. The prisoner was tried at the last session of this court for forgery, arising out of the same transactions that were the subject of the present prosecution. Upon that occasion the prisoner was charged with uttering bill of exchange for £69, purporting to be accepted by a Captain Cutting, of Ipswich, to one of the tradesmen from whom he had obtained goods, and which was dishonoured when it arrived at maturity. Upon the trial a person was produced, however, who swore that he was the Captain Cutting referred to, and that he had accepted the bill for the prisoner and a person named Williams, who was now alledged to be his co-defendant, and the defendant was in consequence acquitted.—Mr. Mallinson, an outlitter, carrying on business in the Minories, proved that, in the month of May last, he sold goods to Williams, who was accompanied by the prisoner, and, after a good deal of pressing, a bill of exchange for £69, accepted by Captain Cutting, of Ipswich, was given for the balance; but, when the bill became due, no such person could be found, and the goods were never paid for, and he found that the shop in the Minories occupied by the prisoner and Williams was shut up, and that the parties had decamped, leaving nothing behind but "dummies" (bales filled with sawdust and shavings).—Some other evidence of the same description having been adduced, Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury for the defendant.—The Recorder then summed up, and a verdict of Guilty was returned.—The Recorder said there was some reason to suppose that the prisoner had, to a certain extent, been made the tool of other parties, and therefore the sentence would not be so severe as it would have been under other circumstances. Where, however, such offences as these were proved, it was absolutely necessary that adequate punishment should follow; and the sentence was, therefore, that he be imprisoned in the Penitentiary for nine calendar months.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)

JOHN KENNARD, 17, ON BEING PLACED IN THE DOCK. pleaded Guilty to an indictment charging him with stealing three bank-notes, of the value of £20, and other moneys, to the value of £62, the property of James Painter Davis. He was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the House of Correction, with hard labour.

WILLIAM LOCK, 29, A BARMAN, AND WILLIAM WEBER, 30, A LEATHER CUTTER. were indicted, the former on a charge of robbing his master, Mr. James Gurney, and the latter with having received the money, knowing it to have been stolen.—From the statement of the prosecutor, Mr. James Gurney, landlord of the Mackworth Arms public-house, in the Commercial road-east, and other witnesses, who fully established the case against

the prisoners, it appeared that they had for some time been carrying on a system of fraud by which Mr. Gurney believed he had been robbed to the extent of seven or eight pounds a week. Webber was in the habit of coming or sending an accomplice to the house, and, upon tendering a fourpence or sixpence in silver for what had been drunk, received different sums in silver mousies placed between the copper given in change. On the 26th September a trap was laid for their detection by employing a policeman to mark certain mousies and watch proceedings. An accomplice, not in custody, accordingly came and paid for some beer with a fourpenny piece, and received three and sixpence in silver with the copper given in change. Webber was taken in the act of receiving the money from the accomplice, who said, "This is all Bill can give you to-night;" and, on seeing a police constable, instantly made his escape.—The jury found both the prisoners Guilty, and it was then proved that Webber had for some years been carrying on the system with young barmaids—first inducing them to commit an act of dishonesty, and then compelling them to go on robbing their masters for his benefit, under the dread of exposure. These facts were proved by several young men who had been his victims, and their testimony discovered in the prisoner Webber a character of the lowest state of depravity.—Lock was sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour, and Webber to seven years' transportation.

ROSETTE DAUGHTERS. was indicted for having feloniously married William Hywood, her husband having been alive.—The prisoner was defended by Mr. Payne.—Evidence having been given of both marriages, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Recorder said, that, under the circumstances which have been proved in mitigation, her sentence should be as light as possible. Her husband appeared to have treated her very badly for the few weeks he stayed with her after their marriage, and he had then deserted her, and never since looked after her. However, it was necessary that such a violation of the laws of God and man as she had been guilty of should be visited with a punishment calculated to deter others from its commission. The learned commissioner then sentenced her to six months' imprisonment without hard labour.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Colman.)

ELLEN MILLGATE, 20, A SERVANT. was indicted for the murder of her illegitimate child.—The evidence was not sufficiently conclusive to justify the jury in convicting her of the murder, and they accordingly found her Guilty of concealing the birth.—The judge sentenced her to two years' imprisonment.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, 24, A POST-OFFICE LETTER-CARRIER. was charged with having, while engaged in that capacity, feloniously stolen a letter, containing a half-sovereign, the property of her Majesty's Postmaster-General.—The prisoner retracted his former plea of Not Guilty, and pleaded Guilty to the charge.—A number of respectable witnesses were examined on behalf of the prisoner, and they all gave him an excellent character for honesty. It also appeared that he had been in great distress, owing to a fit of illness.—The court sentenced the prisoner to be kept to hard labour for two years.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, ALIAS GEORGE THOMPSON, 30. was indicted for that he, having been before convicted of uttering counterfeit coin, afterwards committed the offence of uttering counterfeit money.—Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution.—The case was of the ordinary description; and it appeared that in the month of January, 1840, the prisoner was tried at this court, and convicted of the offence of passing counterfeit money, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour. It was proved that the prisoner had since passed counterfeit shilling. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was ordered to be transported for ten years.

(Before Mr. Baron Parke.)

On Thursday **PETER BARRETT, 30,** a paviour, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously wounding his wife, Bridget Barrett, on the 28th October, with intent, &c.—The prosecutrix stated that on the night in question the prisoner came home in a state of intoxication. She was in bed at the time. He desired her to get up; she refused; and he then pulled her out of bed, and threw her upon the floor. She got up and struck him with a chair, upon which he kicked her and injured her very seriously. The prisoner's general conduct to her was kind. She hoped the court would deal as leniently with him as possible. Any severe punishment would deprive her and her child of the means of support. The house-surgeon of Middlesex Hospital stated, that he examined the prosecutrix on her being brought to the hospital, and found the injuries rather severe. They were such as might have been produced by a kick. Several witnesses deposed to the violence of the prisoner's conduct; but none of them proved that he intentionally kicked her upon the particular part of the person where the blow took effect. The jury found the prisoner Guilty of a common assault; and Mr. Baron Parke sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment.

NEW COURT.

JOSEPH BIRT, 30, was arraigned on four indictments, each charging him with stealing chaises and trucks, the property of several persons.—The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and excused himself by stating that he was urged to crime by distress, he having been a long time an invalid in the London Hospital.—The court told him that poverty was no excuse for crime, and it turned out that some of the robberies took place on the heels of each other. Unless he could produce witnesses to character, the court had no alternative but to transport him; such wholesale plunder could not be slighted passed over.

JOHN HOLLAND, was found Guilty of stealing a purse, and £5 in money, from the person of Eliza Anne Clebbon.—The police stated that he had long been a member of the swell mob, and in the habit of frequenting places of public resort.—He was sentenced to be transported for ten years.



BOW-STREET.—THE CASE OF DR. BAILEY.—On Thursday, Dr. Bailey, the minister of Queen-square Chapel, was again placed at the bar, before Mr. Hall, charged with having forged an IOU to defraud the executors of the late Mr. Smith, well known to the public as the miser of St. Giles's.—Mr. Flower, the solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Cradock Jones, the barrister, with Mr. Long, a solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Flower said he should have to ask that the prisoner be again remanded, with a view to the production of evidence which it was still thought desirable to produce. Mr. Hall said he had no objection to that course, and again remanded the prisoner for a week.

MANSION-HOUSE.—A ruffian, named Henry Sarang, was charged with having assaulted, in the most violent manner, Mr. Anthony Henricks, an old gentleman, who resides in Devonshire-square, on Monday fortnight.—Mr. Henricks stated that at about half past twelve o'clock in the day time, as he was passing along from Threadneedle-street to Bishopsgate-street, the prisoner placed himself before him, and asked, or appeared to ask, for some assistance. Witness walked on, not noticing the application, but soon found the prisoner at the other side of him, and asked him what he wanted, to which the prisoner muttered something unintelligible in reply. Witness, not liking the look of the man, crossed over to the other side of the street, for the purpose of avoiding him, and walked towards Leadenhall-street. He had not gone far, however, when he received a dreadful blow and shove from behind, which prostrated him, and when he was down a person fell upon him. He was lifted up by some passers-by, and had been since that time under the care of surgeons.—Several other witnesses corroborated this testimony.—The Lord Mayor said he had not the least doubt that the intention of the prisoner was to rob Mr. Henricks, although the assault was committed in so public a place and in the middle of the day. So desperate a case must go before a jury, as it was wholly out of the power of a magistrate to award the degree of punishment of which such a fellow as the prisoner was deserving.—The prisoner, who was a sturdy beggar about 25 years of age, was then committed for trial at the next quarter sessions.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—CHARGE OF MURDER.—William Derry, a pensioner from the Coldstream Guards, a tall powerful fellow, about fifty years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Ellen Stuart, alias Derry, a woman of abandoned habits. The facts of the case are briefly these:—On Friday, about one in the day, the prisoner and a woman were seen helping the deceased, who was in a state of intoxication, through York street, Westminster. On their arrival facing the shop of Mr. Palmer, a green grocer, the deceased slipped down, and prisoner then kicked her violently as she lay on the ground. He was remonstrated with for his brutality, when he lifted the poor creature up twice, and on each occasion dashed her down with great violence on the kerbstone. The blood flowed from her head on each occasion, and deceased was taken up by the prisoner and carried home senseless. She remained in that state without any medical man being called in until Saturday morning, when she expired. On a post-mortem examination of the head it was found that there was a quantity of extravasated blood on the brain, proceeding from a rupture of one of the vessels, which would be caused by any violent fall. Evidence to this effect was given before the coroner's jury, on Monday evening, who returned a

verdict of manslaughter; but, on a repetition of the statements by the witnesses at this court on the present occasion, Mr. Bond fully committed the prisoner for trial on the charge of wilful murder.

WORSHIP-STREET.—On Wednesday Miss **Harriet Sergrove**, aged about 22, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, upon a charge preferred against her by her father, the Rev. T. S. Grove, rector of one of the City parishes, and resident at Dalston.—The complainant, who is a widower, stated that the prisoner was his housekeeper, and on Sunday last was left in care of the house when the rest of the family went to church, the female servant having been discharged a few days previously. Upon his return home he found the house deserted, and he was obliged to get in at the rear, and he then discovered that his daughter had absconded, and carried off the whole of her apparel and other property. No trace of her was found until Tuesday, when the complainant, who had instituted the most anxious inquiries throughout the neighbourhood, learned that his daughter, a young fellow, 19 years of age, named William Godfrey, had been seen leaving the place with her, and carrying two large bundles, and at length the complainant traced his daughter to a coffee-house in Shoreditch, where a lodger had been engaged for her by the gardener an the discarded servant above mentioned. In the course of Tuesday her married sister and the husband of the latter went there, and had an interview with her, but she resisted all their entreaties to return home, and declared that she would remain where she was. The gardener had come to his work as usual on Monday morning, and, although well aware of the anxiety occasioned by the disappearance of his young mistress, did not, either on that day or the following, say a word about his knowledge of the matter, and when he came on Wednesday morning, and was accused by the complainant with the abduction of his daughter, he consented to lead him to the place of her concealment, but on the road he gave complainant the slip and made his escape. Witness then procured the assistance of sergeant Dubois, of the N division, with whom he repaired to the coffee-house in Shoreditch, where he found his daughter in a wretched apartment on the second floor, and he gave charge of her to the officer.—Mr. Bingham said that, as a magistrate, he had no power to deal with the case, but he would address the young lady as a friend, and endeavour to make her sensible of the certain misery that awaited her if she persevered in her infatuated conduct.—The complainant said that her brother and sister had expostulated with her on the subject on the preceding night, but she refused to listen to them, and appeared resolutely bent on pursuing her course.—The magistrate, in a feeling manner, exhorted the defendant to return to her home, and relieve her father from the anxiety and uneasiness which her hasty and inconsiderate conduct had occasioned him. In the course of his experience several cases of ill-assorted marriages had come under his notice, and he had never known one that did not lead to disappointment and misery. He strongly advised her to renounce at once the imprudent connection she had formed, or at all events to reflect calmly and seriously on the subject before she took that step, which could never be retraced, and of which she would, in all probability, have reason to repent for the rest of her days. The magistrate then ordered the defendant to be discharged, and she left the court with her father.

A very learned and compassionate judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, concluded his remarks as follows:—"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring, but the weather is very cold—our gaol, unfortunately, is in very bad condition—much of the glass in the windows is broken—the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable; besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each; to sleep soundly and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff and agreeable to you."

The well-known story of the Vicar of Bray, a village in the county of Berks, is to be found in *Fuller's Worthies*. He lived under Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, Mary, and Elizabeth; and was first a Papist, then a Protestant, then a Papist and finally a Protestant again. "He had seen," says the historian, "some martyrs burned, two miles off, at Windsor, and found the fire too hot for his tender temper." This vicar being taxed by some one for being a turncoat and an inconstant changeling: "Not so," said he, "for I always kept my principle, which is this—to live and die Vicar of Bray."

Among the 17,900,000 individuals who inhabit Europe, there are said to be 17,900,000 beggars, or persons who subsist at the expense of the community, without contributing to its resources. In Denmark the proportion is 5 per cent., in England, 10 per cent., in Holland, 14 per cent.

PROMOTION!—A gentleman rode up to a public-house in the country and asked, "Who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord: "My wife has been dead about three weeks."

BEAR'S GREASE.—A Missouri editor tells of a bottle of grease sent to him for a puff. He spilled a little of it on a lump of butter, and the next morning found the said lump, when he went to cut it, full of hairs.

A GOOD GUESS.—Colonel C—, who was over head and ears in debt when stationed in the Tower, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of his visitor, the reply was, "A man of colour." "Oh say no more," said the Colonel, "I know what colour—it is a dun."

GOOD ADVICE.—In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him.

THE LUXURY OF DOING NOTHING.—My maid asked a Mexican beggar-woman, with her six ragged children, why, being so poor, she had left my service, where she got twelve dollars a month? "Dear me!" said she, "if you only knew the pleasure of doing nothing!"

COUNSEL AND WITNESS.—A humorous fellow being subpoenaed as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who had been notorious for browbeating witnesses, asked him what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened. He answered, "Just four feet five inches and a half." "How came you to be so very exact, fellow?" said the counsel. "Because I expected some fool or other would ask me," said he, "so I measured it."

KISSING IN OLDE TIMES.—In Connecticut, twenty years ago, if a man kissed his wife on Sunday, he received thirty lashes at a whipping post. A young man was not allowed to squeeze his sweetheart's hand in church, nor were maidens permitted to accompany their lovers to the door without a lighted candle. There was no fun in those days for young folks.

CROMWELL'S BONES.—Mr. Carlyle in his "Past and Present" says:—Oliver Cromwell quitted his farming, and undertook a Hercules' labour and lifelong wrestle. His wages, as I understand, were buried under the gallows tree, near Tyburn turnpike, with his head on the gable of Westminster Hall, and two centuries now of mixed cursing and ridicule from all manner of men. His dust lies under the Edgware Road, near Tyburn turnpike, at this hour. We believe there is no Tyburn turnpike now, but the bones of Oliver rest beneath the mile post on the Parkside of the way, which serves as the Lord Protector's tombstone.

The Poor-law Commissioners have appointed Stephen Charles Denison, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner, for the period of 30 days, for the purpose of inquiring specially into the employment of women and children in agriculture.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon Sarah Stroud, aged 19, who was sentenced to death at the September Session of the Central Criminal Court, for infanticide and murder, and she has been discharged from custody.

THE MODEL PRISON, PENTONVILLE.—The commissioners attended this prison on Monday, for the purpose of fixing on the dietary of the prisoners. The Earl of Chichester, Lord J. H. Russell, Major Judd, Mr. Russell, and Mr. Crawford, attended.

TEST OF MADNESS.—It happened that in 1787, Miss Boydell, the niece of Alderman Boydell, was shot at in the street by a man who was arrested on the spot. Her clothes were set on fire, but she suffered no serious injury, and indeed it was never proved that the pistols were loaded with anything destructive. The prisoner turned out to be a medical practitioner named Elliot. On his trial, the defence set up was insanity, in proof of which Dr. Simmonds, Physician to St. Luke's, came forward among other witnesses. The doctor, in order to show the disordered state of the man's mind, produced in court a paper which Elliott had sent to him, for the purpose of being presented to the Royal Society, but, which the doctor thought too visionary for that learned body. He called the attention of the court particularly to a passage in which the author asserted that "the sun is not a body of fire, as has hitherto been supposed, but that its light proceeds from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample light to the inhabitants of that body's surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance aloft as not to annoy them. No objection," he proceeds to say, "aristeth to that body being inhabited, and vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and as the light so the season must be eternal, consequently it may be easily conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system." Here then we find adduced as a proof of the madness of Mr. Elliott the very doctrine which Herschel promulgated with much applause eight years later.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

ANECDOTE OF ARCHBISHOP LEIGHTON.—A friend calling upon and not meeting him at home, learnt, on inquiry, that he was gone to visit a sick Presbyterian minister on a horse, which he had borrowed from a Catholic priest.—*Life of Archbishop Leighton.*

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF ENGLISHMEN.—The French when principles are concerned, rush into every extreme. Englishmen are much more sober. Their ideas upon all subjects are more matured, and they are almost all sound thinkers. I saw many of them in Elba; many were awkward; they had a *mauvaise tournure*, and did not know how to undergo their presentation to me; but when they opened I found that under this rugged bark their ideas were just, moderate, and profound.—*Sismondi.*

It is no small commendation to manage a little well. He is a good waggoner that can turn in a little room. To live well in abundance is the praise of the estate, not of the person. I will study more how to give a good account of my little than how to make it more.—*Bishop Hall.*

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—In a back township of Upper Canada, a magistrate, who kept a tavern, sold liquor to people till they got drunk and fought in his house. He then issued a warrant, apprehended them, and tried them on the spot; and, besides fining them, made them treat others to make up the quarrel.

THE RULING PASSION.—The *Richmond Star* states that a woman in that city came so near dying from intemperance, that her friends had a shroud made for her, presuming that she could not live long. She, however, recovered; and the first thing she did was to sell the shroud for liquor.

John Wesley, describing a royal visit to parliament, says—I was in the robe-chamber, adjoining the House of Lords, when the king put on his robes. His brow was much furrowed with age, and quite clouded with care. And is this all the world can give, even to a king? all the grandeur it can afford? A blanket of ermine round his shoulders, so heavy and cumbersome he can scarce move under it! A huge heap of borrowed hair, with a few plates of gold and glittering stones upon his head! Alas, what a bauble is human greatness! And even this will not endure! Cover the head with ever so much hair and gold, yet

Scit te Proserpina canum,
Personam capiti detrahet illa tuo.

Anguish of mind has driven thousands to suicide; anguish of body, none. This proves that the health of the mind is of far more consequence to our happiness than the health of the body, although both are deserving of much more attention than either of them receive.

A GOOD GUESS.—Colonel C—, who was over head and ears in debt when stationed at the tower, was told by his servant that a person wanted to see him on particular business. Requiring a description of his visitor, the reply was, "A man of colour." "Oh, say no more," said the Colonel, "I know what colour—it is a dun."

WHAT IS A CHRISTIAN.—The true pair of compasses to take the dimensions of the heart of a Christian is Faith and Charity. Faith is the one foot fixed immovably in the centre; while Charity walks a perfect circle of benevolence.—*Bishop Hall.*

ENGLISH GROWN COTTON.
Since Drycott's cotton judges own,
For many uses good enough,
Let none presume, though English grown,
To tell the world it is all stuff.

At the siege of a walled town in one of the Spanish wars, a Catholic priest shot eleven men with a musket, from behind a battlement. Each time that he fired, this good priest made the sign of the cross in the air with his musket—pronounced a blessing on the man he aimed at—and then let fly. Thus the enemy received, at one and the same time, a benediction for his soul and a bullet for his body.

AN INDEPENDENT MINISTER.—When Charles II. went to Winchester with his Court, the house of Dr. Kenn was destined to be the residence of Nell Gwynne. The doctor declared that she should not be under his roof. The intelligence was carried to the King, who said, "Well, then, Nell must take a lodging in the city." Some months after, the bishopric of Bath and Wells becoming vacant, the Minister recommended several learned divines, to whom the king answered—"None, none of them shall have it, I assure you; what is the name of that little man at Winchester, that would not let Nell Gwynne lodge at his house?" "Dr. Kenn, please your Majesty." "Well, he shall have it then; for his independence I resolved that he should have the first bishopric that fell, if it had been Canterbury."



Advertisements cannot be received after Nine o'clock on Thursday evening.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 225 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of *curios*. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years, 1s.

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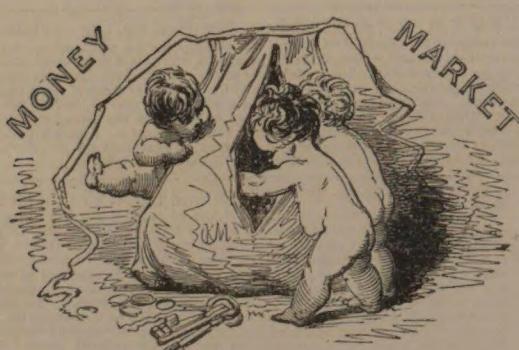
LADY PLACE, HURLEY.

'Tis sweet, as the dawn flashes over the lawn,
The old manor-house to see;
To hear the roused rooks, in their leafy nooks,
And the hum of the sportive bee;
'Tis merry to mark, in the smooth-shaven park,
The hunters dashing out,
Their wild steeds neighing, the eager hounds baying,
With the whistle, the call, and the shout.
'Tis sweet, when the sun, his race being run,
Kisses the mansion so old:
Warms the mossed wall, lights up the oak hall,
And bathes the trees in gold:
When the deer are at rest, and the rook seeks its nest,
And no sound in the calm air swells,
Save the peasant's low song, as he winds along,
Or the distant village bells.

MICHELL.

Hurley is situated near Maidenhead, in Berkshire, among some of the most fascinating scenery which adorn the picturesque banks of the Thames; and is connected with several historical reminiscences of an interesting character. According to the old records of Domesday Book, it once belonged to Edgar, but, after the Conquest, was given by William the Conqueror to Geoffrey de Mandeville, as a reward for gallant conduct at the Battle of Hastings: in the year 1086 the fortunate warrior, after the approved fashion of those times, founded there a monastery of the Benedictine order, and annexed it as a cell to Westminster Abbey, where the original charter was deposited. Although the rules of monastic life are exceedingly stringent, and the austerities which they enjoin are of a most self-denying nature, it has generally been observed, that these religious solitaries usually selected, as the scenes of their seclusion, some of the most lovely spots in creation. Mr. Ireland, in his "Picturesque Views of the River Thames," has remarked, that "the fascinating scenery of this neighbourhood has peculiarly attracted the notice of the clergy of former periods; who, in spite of the thorny and crooked ways which they have asserted to be the surest road to heaven, have been careful to select some flowered paths for their own private journeys thither; among which ranks Hurley, or Lady Place, formerly a monastery." We confess we like not the wit of this passage: the discipline of a monastery in those days was no "primum path of daliance," and the peaceful solitude which nature seemed to have marked as a fitting place for the abode of calm content and prayer would assuredly be a spot happily chosen for heavenly contemplation; or, in their retirement from the oppressions and contentions of the world, these recluses might wish to refresh their spirits with devout meditations on the majestic works of the Eternal; and thus realize the philosophy so poetically expressed by the gifted though wayward "Childe"—

"To sit on rocks, to muse o'er flood and fell,
To slowly trace the forest's shady scene,
Where things that own not man's dominion dwell,
And mortal foot hath ne'er or rarely been:



Since the commencement of the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, the general observation amongst merchants has been that it was only raising a monument to commemorate the departed commerce of London. Since the receipt of the late favourable news from India and China, however, a widely different feeling has sprung up in the city of London, for the vast importance of the commercial news from the East is already gradually unfolding itself, and, on the arrival of the next mail from India, the progress in commercial and manufacturing improvements here will probably be much more rapid than could have been anticipated even by the most sanguine merchants engaged in that department of British trade. Opium has, this week, risen in value little less than forty per cent, it being perfectly well understood that it would be as easy for the British Government to prevent the consumption of gin amongst the ladies now resident in the neighbourhood of the Seven-dials, as for the Chinese authorities to prohibit the use of opium amongst their countrymen. Teas, on the contrary, have been nearly unsaleable since our last publication, even at a decline of nearly 3d. per lb., nor is any activity expected to arise in this article till its owners make up their minds generally to a further reduction in its value, and to place their property on a level with the altered circumstances in our commercial relations with the Chinese empire. For cotton and sheep's wool the demand has very materially increased since our last publication, occasioned by the general renewal of activity in the manufacturing districts. A large quantity of cotton twist will in future be required for the consumption of the Chinese empire, and cotton wool is consequently improving in value. Besides, it is generally supposed in the City that the demand for manufactured goods themselves must speedily be much increased, with a view to the various markets in the great southern and eastern seas, and particularly to those of Hindostan, where the stocks of British goods by the last letters were exceedingly small, and quite inadequate to the usual consumption of our East India possessions. Several factories, consequently, which have been shut up during the last two or three years, are again at full work, and are now increasing the value of wages amongst our artisans and manufacturers generally. In addition to these encouraging appearances in our future foreign export trade, there likewise exists a very visible improvement in our home markets, for every description of goods. We are, therefore, certainly well justified in anticipating a brilliant trade arising before many months can pass by, and the restoration of prosperity generally amongst the commercial classes in our society. For some time past the average prices of grain, of all descriptions, have been considerably lower than they were; but here, also, there are, fortunately, symptoms of improvement.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The Seed Market.—For linseed and rapeseed we have had a fair inquiry but in all other kinds of seeds next to nothing has been passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 4s to 5s; Baltic, crushing, 4s to 4s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s to 4s; hemp-seed, 3s to 4s; per quarter; coriander, 1s to 1s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 1s to 1s; white do., 1s to 1s; tares, 5s 6d to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 3s to 3s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 1s to 1s; do. foreign, 7s to 7s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 5s to 6s per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 4s 6d; Barley, 2s 1d; Oats, 1s 9d; Rye, 3s 2d; Beans, 3s 4d; Peas, 3s 7d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 4s 5d; Barley, 2s 3d; Oats, 1s 10d; Rye, 3s 8d; Beans, 3s 10d; Peas, 3s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 2s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 1s 6d; Beans, 1s 6d; Peas, 9s 0d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7s 4d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—The public sales of tea this week have been largely attended by buyers, and the prices realised have been fully equal to those obtained at the preceding auctions.

Sugar.—The best qualities of sugar have gone off on good terms—say at an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt.; but other sorts have been much neglected.

Coffee.—This market is looking up, and, in some cases, a rise of 1s per cwt. has been established for West India.

Wool.—The public sales have proceeded with some degree of briskness this week, at full quotations. About 2000 bales have arrived since our last.

Coals.—Adair's, 1s 6d; West Hartley, 1s 6d; Old Tanfield, 1s 6d; Ord's Redheugh, 1s 6d; West Wylam, 1s 6d; Gosforth, 1s; Northumberland, 1s; Lambton, 2s 0d; Stewart's, 2s 3d; Cassop, 2s 0d; Hartlepool, 2s 6d. Ships arrived, 72.

Smithfield.—Owing to an increase in the supplies of stock on offer, we have experienced a very heavy inquiry, and prices have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3s to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—We have again had very large quantities of slaughtered meat, while the demand has ruled slow, at the following rates:—Beef, from 3s to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 2d per lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LASCAR MENDICANTS.—For several years past humanity has been shocked at the destitute state of thousands of forlorn foreign sailors, who, in the winter season, are hovering about the eastern part of the metropolis. The British and Foreign Sailor's Society, in St. Mary-axe, have undertaken the interests of these unhappy persons. The object of the society will be to provide these wretched outcasts with wholesome food, warm clothing, medical attendance, and moral instruction.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

WHITEHALL., Nov. 28.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, conferring the honour of knighthood upon Jasper Atkinson, of Portman-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. BROWN and G. MEAKIN, Walsall, Staffordshire, ale-merchants. G. FOSTER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper. R. F. WATKINSON and W. HAIGH, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen-cloth-merchants.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ROWELL, Cambridge, linen-draper. T. FEAVER, Ludgate-hill, mercer. J. PHILLIPS, Hercules-passage, Threadneedle-street, tavern-keeper. M. EDMONDS, Park-place, St. James's, boarding-housekeeper. E. EVERALL, Liverpool, coal-merchant. B. PRICE, Birmingham, general-dealer. S. APPLEYARD, Manchester, stuff merchant. M. MANWARING, Gornal, Staffordshire, grocer. J. ANTROB, Birmingham, plater. W. HESLEWOOD, R. HESLEWOOD, and J. SKITT, Kingston-upon-Hull, white-lead manufacturers. R. WARREN, Liverpool, druggist. J. CUNLIFFE, Liverpool, coach and cab proprietor. J. H. CHATTERTON, Nottingham, milliner. W. THOMAS, Bristol, tailor. D. THOMAS, Manchester, merchant. R. ELLISON and J. GOODWORTH, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturers. J. H. BELL, Bristol, apothecary. E. MANSILL, Chippingham, Wiltshire, upholsterer. I. BELL and J. DAIVISON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware-manufacturers. W. GREEN, Cheltenham, coachmaker.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 2, 1842.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross thereof. Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order. Her Majesty has further been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General George Pollock, Companion of the said Most Hon. Military Order, and Major-General William Nott, of the East India Company's Service, to be Knights Grand Cross of the same Order.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 1.—The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.—J. LANG, S. ARMITAGE, R. REDFERN, and J. SYKES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers. T. BROOKE, J. LANG, J. WILBY, and J. MILNES, Liversedge, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturers.

BANKRUPTS.—J. HEDGMAN, High Holborn, dealer in leather. J. CUNNINGTON, Newport, Monmouthshire, builder. T. JONES, Glyn, Merionethshire, cattle salesmen. R. HEATHCOTE, Manchester, victualler. B. THORNLEY, Broadbottom, Cheshire, grocer. J. ELLIS, Mansfield, brush-maker. W. HOLT, Mansfield, hatter. T. MARSDEN, jun., Northallerton, mercer. C. A. BRADSBURY, Stockport, draper. W. H. BOND, Kingswinford, Stafford, wine merchant. W. GREEN, Birmingham, cabinet-case-maker. T. ALLEN, Macclesfield, silkman and silk throwster. W. NAIRN and J. LISTON, Tower Royal, Watling-street, warehousemen. I. WINTER, Boxmoor, Hertfordshire. R. COULSELL, Milton, Kent, victualler. T. FIELDER, baker. S. PARKER, Piccadilly, lamp manufacturer. H. G. P. TUCKETT, Poultry, merchant. T. CALDICOTT, Newport, Monmouthshire, provision merchant.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Nov. 29, 1842, is 3s 0d per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

At Southampton, on the 28th ult., the lady of Joseph Bernard, Esq., of a son. On the 29th ult., at Hereford, Emma, wife of Mr. Joseph Wontnor, of Islington, London, of a son.—At Chelmsford, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Edward Copland, of a daughter.—At East Dene, Isle of Wight, on the 25th ult., the Lady Jane Swinburne, of twins.—On Sunday, the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Edward Hetherington, surgeon, Sampford Peverell, Devon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At St. Pancras Church, New-road, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, on Tuesday, the 29th ult., Charles J. Axford, Esq., eldest son of C. J. Axford, Esq., of Swindon, Wilts, to Catherine Emma, daughter of George Waters, Esq., First Judge of Circuit, Tillicherry, Madras.—At St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, Francis Johnson, eldest son of Francis Jessop, Esq., of Derby, to Margaret Sophia, sixth daughter of the late Captain Dobbie, R.N., of Saline-hall, in the county of Essex. Also, at the same time and place, Lieutenant Dobbie, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Excellent, eldest son of the late Captain Dobbie, to Lucy Anne, eldest daughter of Francis Jessop, Esq.—G. Fujii, Esq., to Miss C. Kearsley, of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.—At St. Olave's, Southwark, J. P. Sneed, Esq., banker, at Brecon, to Edmundina Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Gwynne, of Glanbrane-park, in the county of Carmarthen.—At All Souls, Langham-place, Thomas Wace, of Islington-green, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of William Wool, of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

DEATHS.

Early in the morning of the 28th ult., in Manchester-square, Mary Frances, widow of the late Major-General Robert Craufurd, who fell at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo.—On the 9th of October, at the island of St. Lucia, in the West Indies, aged 26 years, Lieutenant John Stuart, of the 33rd Regiment, eldest son of Daniel Stuart, Esq., of Upper Harley-street.—On Monday last, at Feniton Court, Devon, Frances Duke, wife of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson, and only daughter of the late James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, Devon.—On the 27th ult., at Kirklands of Ancren, Roxburghshire, the house of her father, John Richardson, Esq., Hope, the beloved wife of Henry Reeve, Esq., of the Privy Council Office, in her 28th year.

LONDON.—Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the Office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Crane-court; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 108, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, December 3, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding the arrivals of English wheat up to our market since the 26th ult., have been but moderate, and the stands have exhibited a very scanty show of samples, the demand for that article has again ruled dull, and the prices have declined from 1s to 2s per quarter, without effecting clearances. Of foreign wheat we have had a fair supply on offer, but the rates have fallen quite 2s per quarter, and no progress has been made in sales. Owing to the large arrival of barley that article has fallen in value from 1s to 2s per quarter. Good sound new malt has maintained its previous value; but other qualities have had a downward tendency. Oats have come rather more freely to hand, especially from Ireland, while the inquiry for them, as well as for beans, peas, and flour, has proved dull, at lower rates of currency.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 3010; barley, 1780; oats, 1070; and malt, 1320 quarters; flour, 2540 sacks. Irish: barley, 00; oats, 14,460 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 2020 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malting do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 58s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 23s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 38s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 250 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, America, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.